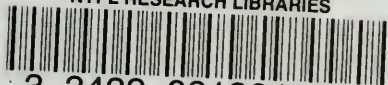


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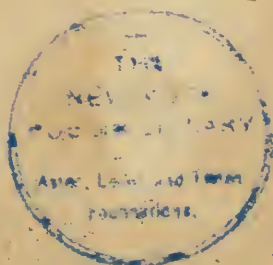
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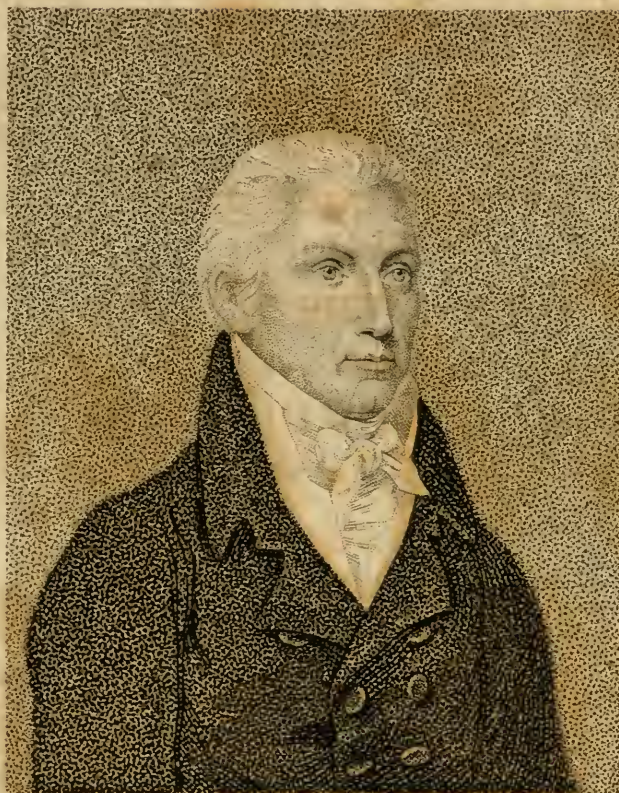












*T. G. M. B. & Co. N. Y.*

JAMES MONROE

*President of the United States.*

THE  
TOUR  
OF  
JAMES MONROE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH THE  
*NORTHERN AND EASTERN*  
*STATES, IN 1817 ;*  
HIS TOUR IN THE YEAR 1818 ;  
TOGETHER WITH  
A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE ;

WITH  
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL NOTICES  
OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES THROUGH  
WHICH HE PASSED.

" You would have thought the very windows mov'd,  
To see him as he pass'd, so many young and old,  
Through casements darted their desiring eyes."

SECOND EDITION.

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BY S. PUTNAM WALDO, ESQ.

Compiler of " Robbins' Journal," and Author of " Memoirs of Jackson."

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HARTFORD :

PUBLISHED BY SILAS ANDRUS.

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1820.

Checked  
May 1913

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

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\* BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth  
\* day of August, in the forty-fourth year of the Inde-  
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“The Tour of James Monroe, President of the United States,  
through the Northern and Eastern States, in 1817 ; his Tour in  
the year 1818 ; together with a sketch of his life ; with descrip-  
tive and historical notices of the principal places through which  
he passed.

“You would have thought the very windows mov’d,  
To see him as he pass’d, so many young and old,  
Through casements darted their desiring eyes.”

By S. Putnam Waldo, Esq. Compiler of “Robbins’ Journal,”  
and Author of “Memoirs of Jackson.”

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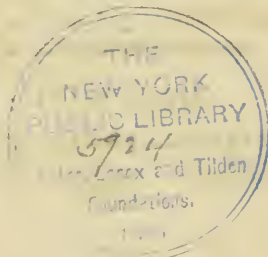
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TO THE CITIZENS OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE diffidence I feel in offering this volume to my fellow citizens, is greatly diminished in reflecting upon the peculiarly interesting subject of it. However imperfect its execution—however numerous its errors, and however deficient in style, the importance of the subject matter, will, I trust, secure to it from you an indulgent reception

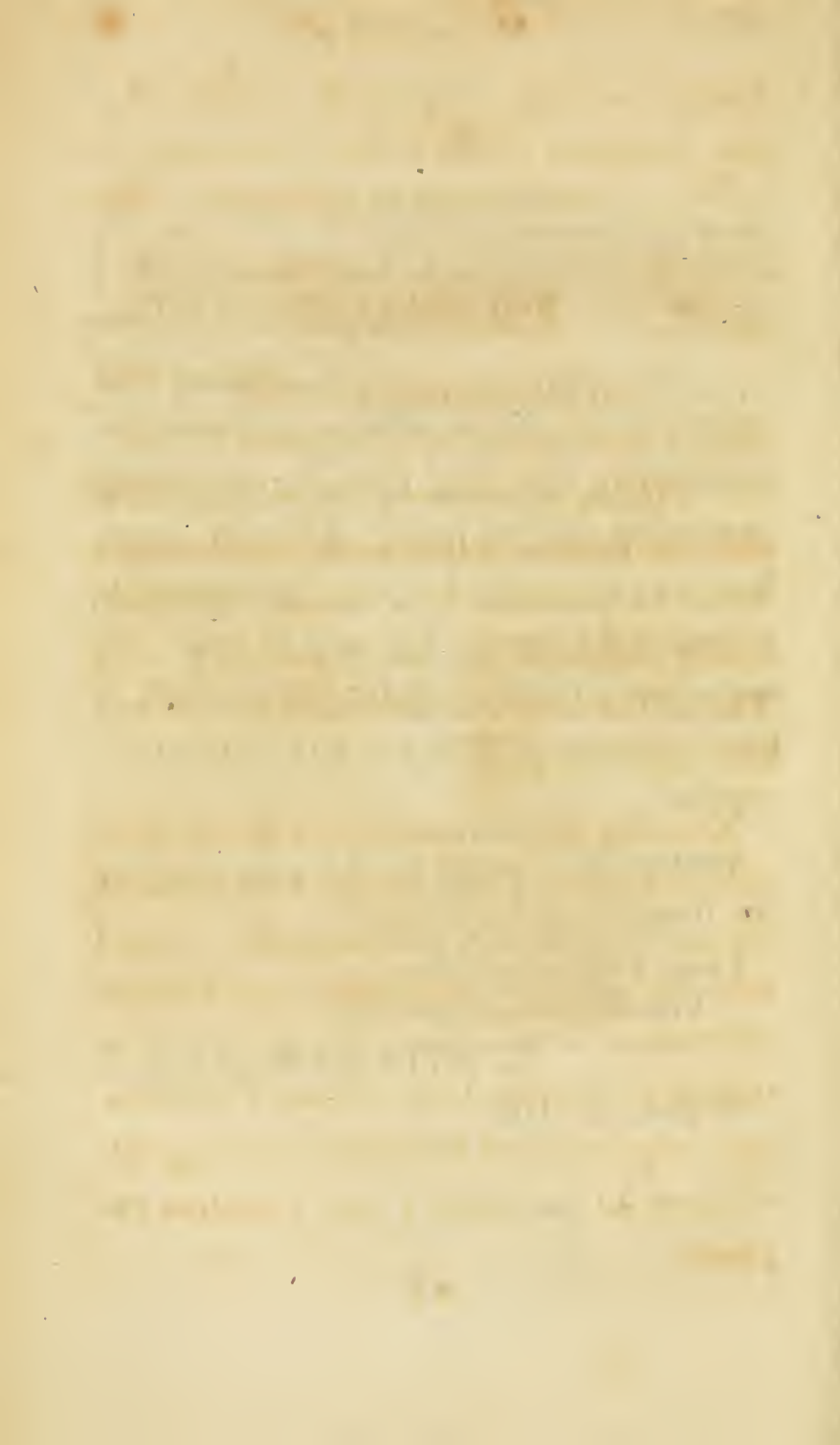
With ardent wishes for the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions,

I am, Fellow Citizens,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. PUTNAM WALDO.

*Hartford, Sept. 1819.*





# PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE inducement to the publication of the *first* Edition of this work, arose from a desire to preserve, in a volume, the interesting incidents in the President's *First* Tour,—the *Addresses* delivered to him, and his *Answers* to them.

Knowing that a monotonous detail of civilities bestowed and reciprocated, would fatigue the reader, I attempted to blend with the narrative, Descriptive and Historical notices of the country through which he travelled; having, from personal observation, acquired *some* knowledge of the greatest part of the country the President explored.

From the diversity of matter contained in the work, errors may be expected, and will undoubtedly be discovered.

The *Second* Tour of the President was a very limited one, and of course the account of it is short.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a much abler hand will present to the public an account of his extensive and interesting Tour in 1819.

THE AUTHOR.

*Hartford, Sept. 1819.*

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As the following work is a continued narrative, without any division into *Sections* or *Chapters*, it may be a convenience to the reader to furnish a concise table of contents, pursuing the order in which the work is arranged, and the course in which the President travelled.

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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
OF THE LIFE OF  
JAMES MONROE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY occupy an important department in the libraries of gentlemen, scholars, and statesmen. By the one, the reader becomes acquainted with the illustrious characters who have imparted glory to their native countries, and who have secured to themselves imperishable honour. By the other, he traces the progress of events which have elevated different countries to the acme of human glory, or sunk them to the lowest depths of degradation. The AMERICAN REPUBLIC has, for the last half century, been the theatre of *events*, and the nursery of *men*, the history of which, and the lives of whom, would have added lustre to the most brilliant pages of ancient or modern history. The impressive ejaculation of an inspired penman—" *Our fathers, where are they?*" may well be repeated by Americans in the nineteenth century. The members of the OLD CONGRESS, ("I name them fill'd with solemn awe") are, the most of them, reaping the reward of their patriotic labours in eternity. But how little does the rising generation know of their gigantic labours, and their splendid talents? We enjoy the rich legacy they bestowed upon their country; but their memories are almost obliterated by

the admiration excited by their successors, and the astonishment occasioned by succeeding events.

Had America had her Plutarch, it would not have been so. Instead of devoting attention to the men and the events of ancient time, the youth of our Republic would be enraptured while they hung, with assiduous devotion, upon the pages that recorded the labours of their grandsires in the cabinet, and their exploits in the field. The unceasing industry and exalted talents of a MARSHALL, has preserved to Americans the memory of their great political father, GEORGE WASHINGTON. The unrivalled genius of a WIRT has embalmed the memory of PATRICK HENRY. It is from such scholars, that we may hope hereafter to be gratified with a Biography of JAMES MONROE, President of the United States. It must be the history of his country, during the long period of his active life, and various official stations, for they are identified with each other. It is with the deepest solicitude, that I attempt a mere sketch of the life of this great man. That the sources from which I have derived the information I possess upon this subject, so deeply interesting to the citizens of our Republic, are authentic, I have the most confident reliance.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, was born in the county of Westmoreland, in the state of Virginia, and upon the banks of the Potomac, in the year 1759. A century and an half previous, his ancestor migrated to the Western world, and was the original grantee of the soil upon which his illustrious descendant was born. He was educated at the ancient University of William and Mary. His residence in

academic bowers, while it initiated him into the boundless fields of science and literature, did not render him effeminate. In 1776, when his threatened and endangered country called upon her sons to leave the peaceable employment of agriculture, and the delightful indulgence of literary pursuits, to endure the toil and privations of "the tented field," the gallant Monroe joined the embattled ranks of his countrymen, under the command of the celebrated general MERCER, who fell at Princeton. He was appointed a lieutenant in Col. Weedon's regiment—repaired with it to New-York, and joined the army under the command of General Washington. At the battle of *Harlem Heights*, he first faced a veteran enemy. He fought in the battle of *White Plains*, and was one who followed the apparently desperate fortune of Washington, in the desponding retreat through New Jersey. Although a youth of seventeen, he was not dismayed at the gloomy prospects that were before him and his beloved country. While many of the troops were leaving the standard of the Chief, and many citizens were joining the ranks of the enemy, Lieutenant Monroe remained true to his commander, to his country, and to his God. The time was at hand when he was to spend his blood, and all but lose his life for his country.

The 26th of December, 1776, was a day memorable in the annals of the revolutionary struggle. The preceding night was as dark, gloomy, and horrible, as the foreboding destiny of Washington and his devoted followers. Like the night that preceded the fall of Cæsar, the elements seemed to be at war. The roaring of the storm, the rattling of the hail, and the concussions pro-

duced by the tumbling of ice in the rapid current of the Delaware, would have appalled any hearts but those of republican soldiers. The Delaware was crossed—the British post was surprised—their commander was slain, and his army were captured. “*The victory of Trenton*” operated upon disheartened Americans like a shock of electricity upon a morbid system. The particulars of the battle, and the part taken in it by Lieutenant Monroe, I extract from *Wilkinson’s Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 129.

“ It was now broad day, and the storm beat violently in our faces ; the attack had commenced on the left, and was immediately answered by Col. Stark in our front, who forced the enemy’s picket, and pressed into the town ; our column being close at his heels. The enemy made a momentary shew of resistance, by a wild and undirected fire from the windows of their quarters, which they abandoned as we advanced, and made an attempt to form in the main street, which might have succeeded, but for a six gun battery opened by Capt. T. Forest, under the immediate order of Gen. Washington, at the head of King’s street, which annoyed the enemy in various directions ; and the decision of Capt. William Washington, who, seconded by Lieutenant JAMES MONROE, (now President of the United States,) led the advanced guard of the left column, perceiving that the enemy were endeavouring to form a battery—*rushed forward, drove the artillerists from their guns, and took two pieces in the act of firing.*

These officers were *both* wounded in the charge ; the Captain in the wrist, the Lieutenant through the shoulder. These particular acts of gallantry have never



been noticed, *and yet they could not have been too highly appreciated* ; for if the enemy had got his artillery into operation, in a narrow street, it might have checked our movement, and given him time to form and reflect ; and if he had retired across the bridge in his rear, and taken post, *he would have placed a defile between us*, which, in our *half naked, half frozen* condition, he ought to have defended against our utmost efforts ; *and we in turn might have been compelled to retreat, which would have been fatal to us.*”

Lieutenant MONROE lingered long with his wounds, and barely survived them. His subsequent *military* life must be rapidly glanced over. For his consummate bravery in the battle of *Trenton*, he was promoted to a captaincy : and was soon after selected by Lord Stirling as his Aid-de-Camp. In this capacity, he served with this gallant friend of America, in the campaign of 1777 and 1778. With him he fought in the battles of *Brandywine*, *Germantown* and *Monmouth*, and the survivors remember him with affectionate attachment. He was soon after appointed to the command of a regiment to be raised in Virginia, having secured the esteem, and having received the highest recommendation of Washington. Subsequent events prevented the raising of the regiment, and Col. MONROE remained in his native state.

He commenced the study of law under the direction of one of his illustrious predecessors, THOMAS JEFFERSON. But his native state was soon after invaded ; and he volunteered his service in the militia. In 1780, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, then governor of Virginia, as a military commissioner, and visited

the southern army in that capacity. His conduct in this important trust, met with undivided approbation.

Col. Monroe, near the close of the revolutionary war, commenced his *legislative* and *diplomatic* career. It would require volumes to go into details. As, in a *military* capacity, he fought in the most disastrous periods of the great struggle for Independence : so, when he was, at the termination of it, invested with official functions in *civil* life, involving the highest responsibility, he had difficulties to encounter which nothing but the most matured judgment could obviate ; nothing but the most consummate prudence surmount. He might have said then, as he did in his Inaugural Speech, as President—" *From a just Responsibility, I shall never shrink ;*" for his whole civil life has been a practical comment upon this declaration.

At the age of twenty three, (1782,) he was elected a member of the house of commons in Virginia, and by that body, in the same year, appointed a member of the executive council. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Areopagus of America—" the OLD CONGRESS." He was probably the youngest member of that august body. To be surrounded by the hoary sages of the Republic, and to take a part in deliberations, the most interesting that ever monopolized the solemn attention of a human tribunal, surely must have excited all his solicitude, and aroused all his vigilance.

At the close of the war, the thirteen states were held together by nothing but that feeble bond of union " The Old Confederation." The small states were jealous of the power of the larger ones ; the large states thought it humiliation to be reduced to an equal-

ity with the smaller ones. Mr. Monroe, with the sagacity of a statesman, early foresaw the calamities that would befall the *confederated* states for the want of a *national* authority. A *consolidated* government had some powerful advocates, but was resisted by an immense majority of the people of the Republic. In 1786, he introduced a motion to vest in Congress the power of regulating the commercial concerns of all the states. This motion, according to the journals of the old Congress, was frequently discussed. It was the germ of our inimitable constitution which was afterwards adopted.

Virginia, the native state of Mr. Monroe, and then the largest in territory and population in the union, proposed to cede to Congress her territory beyond the Ohio, on condition that no states should be incorporated in it beyond certain prescribed limits. He introduced and obtained the adoption of a resolution in Congress recommending to that state to make an unconditional grant, and the state acceded to the proposition.

At about this period, serious controversies began to arise between some of the states in regard to their territorial limits. Conflicting claims between independent states, in relation to their boundaries, uniformly assume an hostile aspect. Disputes of this kind have caused centuries of war, and have inundated the contested territory in blood. Congress, with the solicitude of a parent to heal the contentions of his children, interposed all the authority that body of gigantic statesmen then possessed, to produce mutual concessions and cordial conciliation. The eyes of Congress were

fixed upon Mr. Monroe as a suitable member of a high tribunal to adjust these controversies. His appointment met with the cordial approbation of the contending states. It was a period when the utmost exertion of *right* was deemed injudicious, and where claims admitted of doubt, extremely dangerous. Amicable arrangements were made, and the authority vested in this important court was never exercised.

A provision in the Old Confederation, rendered a member of Congress ineligible to a seat in that body for more than three years in succession. Mr. Monroe, having sustained this high station for that period, returned to the bosom of his admiring friends in his native state. Conscious, that although young, he had become matured in the wisdom acquired by experience, the electors of the county of Spöttsylvania returned him as a member of the legislature of Virginia, in 1787. His devotion to the cause of his country in this situation, induced his fellow citizens to appoint him a member of the convention of the state of Virginia to decide the question, the great and momentous question, upon the adoption of our present excellent constitution, in 1788.

The assertion may be made without the imputation of presumption, that never, since the institution of civil society, was a form of government established with such cool deliberation, such profound reflection, and such sagacious foresight, as the Constitution of the United States. The forms of all the governments instituted from the days of the great law-giver of the Jews, to near the close of the eighteenth century, were before the Statesmen of the American Republic.



The experience of ages had tested their excellencies, and rendered their defects ostensible. The public mind had been, in some measure, prepared for the decision of the great question, by the profound investigations of MADISON, JAY, and HAMILTON. Three millions of freemen had just disenthralled themselves from the power of the British Crown. They had literally waded through blood to obtain their independence; and having emancipated themselves from a foreign power, which they would not acknowledge, they were jealous even of a *necessary* power for their own government. But the people were *intelligent*, and an appeal to their understanding was never unsuccessfully made.

The debates in the different state conventions upon the adoption of the constitution, would astonish the statesmen of any country. These conventions were composed of men of every class in society, from the orator, who would not suffer by a comparison with a *Burke*, or a *Fox*, down to the plain man of unostentatious demeanour, who could not *speak*, but nevertheless could *hear*, *reflect*, and *vote*. In the Virginia Convention, Mr. *Monroe* was surrounded by the great and experienced statesmen of that Commonwealth. He had a part to perform, and, with the modest assurance which is a concomitant with real greatness, he performed it. The limits of this Sketch will not admit, even of an abstract of his speech, delivered upon this interesting occasion. It evinces a familiar knowledge of the great principles of our government.

About this period, the question of the right of navigation upon the Mississippi, was brought into discus-

sion between the American and Spanish governments. It was even thought of surrendering the right! The comprehensive views of Mr. MONROE, induced him to oppose it with all his energy. He presented a statement of the subject to Congress, which shews the expanse of his mind, and his devotion to the best interests of his country.

In 1789, the government of the United States commenced its operations under the constitution. Before that period, the states, although they had, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, declared themselves independent of the British Crown, yet they could hardly be said to have had a government; for no designated body exercised what is sometimes called, the *jura summa imperii*. The individual states each possessed a municipal power over their own citizens; and although they were all represented in Congress, yet Congress possessed, in reality, no *efficient* power, when they most needed it, to call into operation the whole resources of the republic. They *recommended* measures to the states, and the approbation of the sainted Washington of the measures recommended, gave to them the force of law. They found in the people a public, a Roman like virtue, which made them overlook private interests, in the safety of the Republic.

In 1790, Mr. MONROE was elected a Senator of the U. States by the State of Virginia. Having been the pupil of Washington in the field, he now became one of his councillors in the Cabinet. Perhaps no body of men, ever assembled upon earth, had a duty of greater delicacy, responsibility, and danger to perform, than the *First Congress*. A Constitution had been

adopted, and reluctantly adopted, by some of the states. Not having *practically* experienced its excellence, many were alarmed at some of its *principles*. They thought in the President, they recognized a King—in the Senate, a House of Lords—and in the House of Representatives, a House of Commons. The great men who were first called to put the powers delegated to them by this constitution into operation, felt that they must exercise a prudent caution, almost inconsistent with necessary energy. The nation was involved in debt—the finances were deranged—commerce was unregulated—and there was no national Judiciary.—The surviving veterans of the revolution were reduced to mendicancy, by a depreciated, and almost an annihilated paper currency. They had surrendered their arms, divested themselves of the power of a *soldiery*, and became powerless *citizens*, while their unparalleled sacrifices in the cause of their emancipated country, remained unrewarded.

The duties to be performed by the First Congress, would seemingly have dismayed a Lysurgus, or an Alfred. But the courage displayed in the field, was equalled by the wisdom exercised in the Cabinet. The Journals of that Congress show the part taken by Mr. MONROE in all the great measures upon which the vital interests of his country were suspended. He was of an age when most men commence a public life in a subordinate station. But, like the son of Edmund Burke, "*he was born a public man.*" It will be the duty and the pleasure, of the future Biographer, to detail his labours in this highly responsible station.

From the commencement of the revolution, to the

year 1794, the American people felt little of the acrimony of party spirit. In the great struggle for Independence, "common danger made them friends." The nerveless sons of Columbia, called *tories*, who were captivated by the gaudy charms of royalty, and frightened by the roaring of the British lion, although more merciless than the foreign foe, are now remembered with no emotions but those of pity and contempt. At the period last mentioned, two great political parties began to assume a "shape and form" in our Republic, each claiming to be equally attached to the Constitution, and each claiming to be equally sincere in advancing the interest of the commonwealth. Political parties are the result of political freedom, and difference of opinion, is a consequence flowing from the investigation of human rights. Errors of opinion, in this respect, will never become dangerous, so long as "*reason is left free to combat them.*"

The French revolution commenced under the mild auspices of *Fayette* and *Mirabeau*, and was even aided by *Louis XVI.* the only *European monarch*, who was ever a friend to the American Republic. Whatever it may have produced in its consummation, its commencement and early progress, was hailed as an auspicious event by the friends of the rights of man, wherever such rights were known. It had advocates among the first statesmen of England. A *Bedford* and a *Lauderdale*, in the presence of majesty—a *Fox*, and a *Sheridan*, before the people, audibly proclaimed their approbation.

The French people, from the reign of *Clovis*, their first monarch, to the year 1789, had been a subjugated,



a degraded, a vassal race. By their ambitious monarchs, they were considered as ammunition, to be expended in the accomplishments of their guilty projects of ambition—by their imbecile and effeminate Kings, they were treated as instruments to advance their voluptuousness, and increase their splendour. In the American revolution, they learned the blessings of freedom, even amidst the sufferings with which it was *then* enjoyed in our country. From the extremes of despotism, they knew no *regular* progress to the enjoyment of rational liberty. As the suppressed fires of *Ætna* find vent only by a devastating volcano ; so the extreme oppression of twenty-five millions of Frenchmen were relieved by prostrating every vestige of the power that had long chained them to vassalage.

The American Republic found its first friends amongst Frenchmen. From the French Court, was the first Minister Plenipotentiary deputed to the American Republic, the *Sieur Giraud*. “ The reception of a minister from the most powerful prince in Europe, being among the first and most important insignia of independence, was alike new and gratifying to the United States.”\*

When the French monarchy fell, and the Republic rose upon its ruins, it might well calculate upon a reciprocation of its former sympathy in the troubles of the American Republic. It was a subject pregnant with difficulty and danger to the United States. Indifference would have been construed by the French government into ingratitude—interference in its behalf

\* Marshall's Life of WASHINGTON, Vol. III. p. 553.

would have been considered, by all the other European governments, as a declaration of war against them. The penetrating sagacity of Washington, saw the gathering storm. Aware that it would require all the wisdom and all the energy of the American councils to conciliate the French Republic, without becoming a party in the tremendous contest in which it was then engaged, he determined to appoint a minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Republic.

Unknown to Mr. MONROE—unsought by his numerous and powerful friends, and unexpected by them all, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in 1794.

When he arrived at that court, he was surrounded by a people whose skill in diplomacy, is equalled only by their prowess in the field. Those who participated in the high excitement of the public feeling at this period, can best judge of the difficulty of the duty the American minister had to discharge. The writer of this sketch can judge only from reading its history. The dignity and independence of his native country he never would sacrifice, nor even affect. The friendship and amity of the French Republic he sought to secure, if it could be secured by measures compatible with the honour of his own country.

Hitherto, Mr. MONROE had reaped an abundant reward for the incessant devotion to the cause of his native land in the thankfulness and approbation of his countrymen. But the time had *now* come, when his official conduct, equally upright and honourable, as all his previous conduct had been, was to meet with the severe animadversions of a great party among his fellow

citizens. Washington, during the residence of Mr. Monroe in France, was at the head of the American administration. He was the life's blood of the Republic. His sanction to *measures*, and his approbation of *men*, gave to the one importance—to the other reputation. His disapprobation, rendered both unpopular with Americans. He *recalled* Mr. Monroe, and issued his celebrated proclamation of neutrality. From that time commenced the coldness of the French court toward the American Republic ; from that time commenced the unfounded clamour in America, against JAMES MONROE. The letter recalling him was written by Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of State, and contained an implied censure of his diplomatic conduct. The injunction in the letter was immediately obeyed, and Mr. Monroe returned, after nearly three years of assiduous duty, rendered his country, at the French court.

His feelings upon this occasion, can be better imagined than described. He had served with Washington in the “tented field ;” he had acted with him in the national councils ; by him he had been nominated to the high office of an ambassador, and by him was removed from it, with implied disapprobation of his conduct. At such a period, in the life of a high public character, nothing but conscious integrity can impart to a man self respect, and internal tranquillity.

Upon his return to America, he was received at New York, Philadelphia, and in his native state, also the native state of Washington, with every demonstration of undiminished respect. He found his country-

men divided into two great political sects, called the Republican and Federal parties. The former approved, and the latter disapproved of his conduct as ambassador. Although Mr. Monroe had been too long in public life to be enervated by commendation or intimidated by censure, he knew full well that the sentence of the American *people* gave to their public characters the most exalted reputation ; that the same sentence sunk them to a state of the most humiliating neglect. He could not have said, with the greatest orator of the eighteenth century—“ *Popularity is often acquired without merit, and lost without a fault, and the head that is to-day made giddy by the applause of the populace, is, to-morrow, stuck upon a pole.*” Had he, by a single act, in his official station, affected the honour or independence of the country he represented, silence would have been the dictate of policy, and sullen insolence the weapon to repel his assailants. But, founded upon the rock of conscious integrity, and knowing that his countrymen, though jealous, were also generous, he immediately presented to them “ A VIEW OF HIS MISSION TO FRANCE.” The hoarse and dissonant notes of censure were instantly changed into the mild and cheering accents of approbation. Washington, although like the greatest men, he might be led to *censure* through misapprehension ; yet he never would *approve* without the clearest evidence of merit, declared—“ HE STILL BELIEVED JAMES MONROE TO BE AN HONEST MAN.” Mr. Monroe’s respect for that great man continued undiminished, to the day when, by the king of terrors, he was rendered as immortal as his own glory.



The approbation bestowed upon the recalled minister was not that unmeaning applause which is unaccompanied with some substantial tokens of respect ; for he was again, by the nomination of his immediate predecessor, JAMES MADISON, elected governour of *Virginia*, by the legislature of that state. He filled this station during the constitutional term of three years ; and at the close of it received, what is believed to have been received by no other governour in the union, a *unanimous* vote of thanks from both branches of the legislature.

Mr. Monroe, having from his minority to this period of his life, alternately served his native state and the whole Republic in the most exalted and responsible stations in the home department—having performed an arduous tour of duty in a diplomatic character at a foreign court, he had secured the confidence of all his countrymen, excepting that part of them whose political intolerance induces some to withhold the meed of praise, and the sentence of approbation, when they are conscious it is deserved.

Mr. Monroe, directly after the termination of his gubernatorial station in Virginia, was again called to support the rights of his country at a foreign court. Louisiana had been ceded to France by Spain. The right of deposite at New-Orleans had been secured to the American Republic, by the latter power ; and the right was suppressed in a manner, and at a time, calculated to excite a ferment in the public mind, which scarce any other event could have produced.

The free navigation of the river Mississippi, is of almost equal importance to that of the Atlantic ocean to the American states. To the immense and fertile

region of the western states and territories, its importance is invaluable. It is their great highway to the ocean, and without the use of its waters, the rapidly rising importance of this portion of the Republic, would not only be checked, but would be almost annihilated.

France, being in possession of Louisiana, and commanding the mouth of this river, the suppression of the right of deposite at New-Orleans, the great depot of this majestic stream, excited apprehensions that the French government were about to cut off the commercial pursuits of the western states. The people of America were convulsed with indignation, and many exclaimed, with an ancient Roman, "*my voice is still for war.*" The pacific policy of Mr. Jefferson, then at the head of the administration, induced him to resort to negotiation.

Mr. Monroe, in 1803, was sent as envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France upon this momentous subject. However arduous the duty devolved upon him by this appointment, it must have been grateful to his feelings.—Without doing violence to propriety, James Monroe may be called the guardian genius of the Mississippi. In the old Congress, he first brought his countrymen to reflect upon the incalculable value of this river to the American Republic. In the Virginia convention, he displayed all the energy of his capacious mind upon this all important subject ; and in his previous mission to France, it was incidentally brought into discussion. Upon this subject, he was at home.

His appointment as ambassador, to negotiate upon

*this* subject at the *Court of St. Cloud*, evinced the political sagacity and deep penetration, which Mr. Jefferson was acknowledged by all to possess. It cannot *now* be determined how successful any *other* negociator might have been, at the artful court of France ; but it may fairly be presumed that the personal influence of Mr. Monroe, from his previous diplomatic character in that country, induced ~~that~~ government to grant to this country, what perhaps it would not have granted through the medium of any other American diplomatist. Be this as it may, it is now universally acknowledged, that the cession of Louisiana, was one of the most important acquisitions to the American Republic which could have been made. It secured to this country the exclusive navigation of the finest stream on the globe. It brought to the national treasury, a treasure almost inexhaustible.

The Louisiana treaty was conjointly made by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Livingston, the American ministers resident at the court of St. Cloud.

Mr. Monroe, having effected the great object of his mission to France, proceeded immediately to London, as successor of Mr. Rufus King, who had obtained permission to return to America.

The duties to be performed by the American minister at the court of St. James, at this period, were no less arduous, than those he had performed at St. Cloud.

Mr. Monroe seems to have been brought into the world to be the being upon whom the hopes of his country were to be reposed upon subjects touching their dearest interests.

He arrived in London in 1803, and remained there

until the latter part of the year 1804. Early in 1805, he was dispatched to the Spanish court at Madrid, to negociate, jointly with Mr. Charles Pinckney, a treaty with the Spanish government. This could not then be effected.

He returned from Madrid to London, at about the time of the death of William Pitt, and resumed his negociation with the British commissioners, lord Holland and lord Auckland. Mr. William Pinckney was associated with him in this negociation; and, united together, composed a special mission from the American government. Their instructions from their own government were specific.—1st, To provide against the future impressment of American Seamen.—2d, To agree upon a definition of neutral rights.—3d, To establish a demarkation of boundaries.

Mr. Fox succeeded Mr. Pitt in the administration of the British government, and the negociation finally ended in making a treaty, to use the language of Mr. Monroe, "*the best that could then be obtained.*" But it contained no provision against *impressment*, and of course not within the special instructions just mentioned. It was for this reason that it was immediately rejected by President Jefferson. That consummate statesman could not endure that his countrymen should, any longer, be captivated upon the ocean, when traversing that highway of nations, in authorised commercial pursuits. The American mission were instructed to make another attempt, by negociation, to secure their countrymen against an injury so degrading to an independent nation—such an invasion upon the rights of man. The second attempt was, like the first, unsuccessful.



Hitherto the American seamen had been impressed only from merchantmen ; and although an injury to individuals is an injury to the nation, yet, in the attack upon the *Chesapeake*, a national vessel, the national dignity was directly insulted. To impress seamen from an U. S. Frigate, belonging to an infant navy, whose gallantry in the Mediterranean, had excited the admiration, and even the jealousy of Nelson, produced a ferment in the American Republic, which never could subside until ample reparation was obtained. Mr. MONROE, who continued Minister resident at the British court, was instructed to demand reparation. He promptly demanded it, and pressed the demand with such determined energy, that the administration dispatched Mr. Rose on a special mission to the American Republic.

This event closed the diplomatic character of Mr. Monroe in Europe. He had gone through a course of duty in diplomacy, which has never hitherto devolved upon an American. He returned to America, after an absence of five years, and retired to his private residence in Albemarle county, Virginia.

In 1810, he was, the third time, called to the office of Chief Magistrate of Virginia. But he had now become identified with the whole Republic, and was called to the most important station in it, except the one which he now sustains.—In 1811, he was appointed Secretary of State, of the United States.

Two of the most powerful nations of Europe, France and England, rivals by nature, and by centuries of struggles for dominion, were now both guilty of aggressions against the American Republic. Mr. MONROE, as



Secretary, conducted the correspondence on behalf of the American government, with both these powers, with a firmness and moderation that excited the undivided approbation of his fellow citizens. The conciliatory disposition manifested by the government, through the official communications of Mr. MONROE to the British minister, Mr. Foster, rather increased than diminished the insolence of the British cabinet. The time had come when Americans, having emancipated themselves from British tyranny, when in a state of infancy, would no longer be reduced to submission, having arrived to manhood. *War* was declared against an enemy who would not be brought to conciliation by *negotiation*.

The expediency, necessity or justice of the second war for American Independence cannot be discussed in this place; and however passionately it might have once engaged the two great parties of the American Republic, the glory acquired in it, and the independence secured by it, have decided the question. The part taken in it by Mr. Monroe is what belongs to this Sketch.

The two first campaigns of that war were certainly calculated to excite the deepest solicitude of the administration. Although, in detached parts of the army and navy, exploits were achieved which would gild the pages of *any* history, yet it required all the energy of the Republic, to resist the power of Britain and their Indian allies in America. By the aid of the "Allied Sovereigns," the British empire had secured their power in Europe, and directed their whole power against the American States, once British Colonies, confidently expecting to *re-colonize* them.

Her most experienced admirals assailed us upon the ocean—her generals, who had conquered in Spain, Portugal, and France, attacked us upon land. From Castine to New-Orleans, upon the seaboard—from New Orleans to Plattsburgh, upon the western frontier the Republic was encountered by an implacable foe. Death, ravishment and conflagration, with all their appalling horrors, had been witnessed upon many parts of the seaboard and the frontier, and Washington had been subjected to the torches of the Vandal warriors. At this disastrous period, Mr. MONROE was called upon to head the department of war, and at the same time, to conduct the department of state.

Although the war had raged sometime, the fact will authorize the assertion, that the departments were not only in a deficient state, but in a state of almost inextricable disorder. The Commissary, the Quartermaster, and the Hospital departments needed a radical reform. Mr. MONROE devoted himself with such unceasing assiduity to the arduous duty now devolved upon him, that he nearly became a victim to death. He saw the enemy, repelled in almost every section of the union, directing all their forces by land and sea against the great key of the country, New Orleans. The Mississippi, which Mr. Monroe may almost be said to have *acquired* for his country, was now in danger of becoming the highway for its enemy into the bosom of the Republic. But what was acquired by the wisdom of the Statesman, was *defended* by the judicious arrangement of the Soldier.

From the conclusion of peace in 1815, to the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe continued in the Depart-

ment of State, at which time he was raised to the highest station at this time, upon earth, that of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The great principles upon which he will conduct his administration, are contained in his Inaugural Speech and First Message to Congress.

In the summer and autumn of 1817, Mr. Monroe made his *first* Tour through the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-Jersey, New York, and New England : and was every where received with those demonstrations of attachment and respect which all the potentates of the Eastern world may justly envy, but cannot hope to enjoy.

In December, 1817, Mr. Monroe met the first Congress that was assembled under his administration. Never, since the immortalized and sainted WASHINGTON first appeared at the head of that august body, has any President been received with more marked tokens of sincere respect, and deserved admiration. The great councillors of the nation reposed in him a confidence almost unlimited. Not that confidence which is enforced ; and which induced an eminent English statesman to declare, (when called upon to place it in “ *the ministry,*”)—“ *Necessary confidence is at best but a necessary evil.*” It was a confidence arising from cordial approbation : and that approbation was founded upon deserved merit.

His first Message is in the hands of all, and by all, admired. It evinces a familiar knowledge of the great principles of our admirable Constitution, and of the great interests of our expanding Republic.

Soon after the close of the session of Congress in

1818, the President commenced his Second Tour, which was rendered very limited by the pressing necessity of his presence at the seat of government.

The appalling horrors of Indian warfare, were exhibiting its tragical scenes upon the borders of the states and territories bounding upon Florida. Aided and abetted by foreign emissaries, more destitute of mercy and principle, if possible, than the Seminoles themselves, these wretched and barbarous outcasts, even from *savage* society, were spreading consternation, havoc, torture and death, amongst the defenceless, and then undefended citizens upon the frontiers.

The President, assisted by the councils of a Cabinet of profound and patriotic statesmen, resorted to *measures* calculated to meet the *emergency*.

In ANDREW JACKSON, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, the President found a man fit for any emergency,—a *Statesman*, cool and dispassionate—a *Soldier*, terrible in battle and mild in victory—a Patriot, whose bosom swelled with love of country—in fine a man, “*whose like we scarce shall look upon again.*”

The war with the Seminoles and their diabolical instigators, ended in the complete discomfiture of both ; and the measures of JAMES MONROE in the Cabinet, and of ANDREW JACKSON in the Field, have met with the approbation of an immense majority of the American people.

Mr. Monroe, ever keeping in view the rights and the interests of the Republic, and fully determined that neither should be wantonly invaded, was determined that the controversy, so long pending between the go-



vernment over which he now so happily presides, and that of Spain, over which the imbecile and tyrannical Ferdinand VII. wields the sceptre of despotic power, should be adjusted, caused a *negociation* to be entered into, which has terminated in the cession of the *Floridas* to the American government.

The advantages of *this* cession can scarcely *now* be duly appreciated. It relieves an extensive frontier from a *civilized* and *barbarous* foe—it gives to us almost the complete command of the *Gulf of Mexico*—it increases our national resources—it invites the never ending enterprise of our citizens to extend the settlement of our immense Republic—and in short, it is an acquisition, second only to that of *Louisiana*, for which the nation is indebted to JAMES MONROE.

The President is now, (July 1819) upon his *Third Tour* through the *Southern* and *Western* States.



THE  
ELECTION, INAUGURATION, AND  
INAUGURAL SPEECH,  
OF  
JAMES MONROE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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IN an hereditary government, the standing axiom is—*the king never dies*—and when the prince who wears the diadem, pays the great debt of nature, it is called *the demise of the crown*. It passes from the head of the deceased monarch to that of the heir apparent; and the operation of the royal prerogative is never suspended. It has, indeed, often occurred, that crowns have been wrested from the heads of legitimate monarchs, placed upon the brows of an usurper, and the line of royal succession broken. The violent death of princes in despotic governments is often a part of their blood-stained histories. From the perilous elevation upon which they are placed, to the gulf of destruction yawning beneath them, there is often but one step, and that is—*assassination*. The throne of a strangled *Paul*, is now occupied by *Alexander*, his imperious son. Sometimes thrones have been voluntarily or coercively abdicated by one line of princes, and assumed by another. The house of *Stuart*, of England, in this

way was compelled to yield to that of *Brunswick*. The *Bourbons*, for the last quarter of a century, were exiles ; but that league, called the "Allied Sovereigns," that tremendous association of earthly potentates, which seems to threaten the annihilation of the rights of man, has placed *Louis XVIII.* upon the throne of *France*, and *Ferdinand VII.* upon that of *Spain*. This union of "Legitimate Sovereigns," must, at present, blast the hopes of heaven-born and patriotic geniuses, like *TELL*, *WALLACE*, and *WASHINGTON*. Humbled and degraded man seems to be doomed, in the Eastern world, to submit to a power which never emanated from them, and which is exercised more for the purpose of giving splendour to princes, than happiness to subjects.

But in the Western hemisphere, the luminary of the universe sheds its rays upon a people born free, and enjoying freedom. In the *spiritual world*, the *STAR IN THE EAST* arose, and still sheds its beams upon a redeemed world. In the *political world* the sun of freedom arose in the *WEST*. What American bosom is there but must swell with undissembled gratitude to that *ALMIGHTY BEING* who holds the destiny of man at his disposal. The history of the last half century is the record of their glory, and each revolving year has added one to the calendar of their temporal felicity. They have seen a revolution gloriously terminated—a constitution immoveably established. They have enjoyed the splendid and happy administrations of *WASHINGTON*, *ADAMS*, *JEFFERSON*, and *MADISON*. They have seen them placed in the chair of state by the free suffrages of their countrymen, and pursuing the best in-

terest of the people in every measure of their government. They have mourned, in the deepest shades of sorrow, at the departure of the first from the world, and now rejoice in seeing the others enjoying, in the bosom of their grateful countrymen, all the blessings of philosophic retirement. They now witness the commencement of a new administration under JAMES MONROE. In him they recognize the scientific scholar, the patriotic soldier, and the experienced statesman. To him they look with a confidence that will not be deceived, and with hopes that will be realized, as to a political father.

The following interesting account of the *Inauguration*, and the President's *Inaugural Speech*, is extracted from a *Washington Gazette*.

*Washington, March 5th, 1817.*

### THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the President elect of the United States, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle was simple, but grand, animating, and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the President, with him the Vice President elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

The President reached the Congress Hall a little before 12 ; at the same time the Ex-President arrived, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the Chamber of the Senate, then in session, the

Vice President took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice-President.

The ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated Portico, temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

#### SPEECH :

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties ; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on those duties without great anxiety for the result.— From a just responsibility I shall never shrink ; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candour and indulgence, which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations.



In following their venerated examples, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period, fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example—The citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honourable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying, within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity which are the best proof of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.



Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just as this constitution was put into action several of the principal powers of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest ; to demand justice from the party committing the injury ; and to cultivate, by a fair and honourable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to the greatest of trials, under the most unfavourable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and of the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live ; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed ; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution ; which contains within it no cause of discord ; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another ; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to

that portion of the globe. Penetrating internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favourable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favoured carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry ; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favoured parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favoured condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us ? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked ; what raised us to the present happy state ? How did we accomplish the revolution ? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals ? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war ? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles ; had they been less intelligent, less inde-

pendent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and a usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overthrow our government, to break our union, and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate, and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonitions of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it, perhaps, our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honour is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy



regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing ; to put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work, when finished, will be permanent, and it is fair to presume, that a single campaign or invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications, and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe ; and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honourable termination.

But it should always be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasions may be made, too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for

any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government, the ardent patriotism and youthful vigour of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed, too, in time of peace, to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens ; much to the ornament of the country ; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays, and lakes, approaching from distant points, so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the United States ; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of ex-



hausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agricultural, and every other branch of industry. Equally important it is to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes, it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper it is to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purpose for which it is raised. The legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the executive to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them. But if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be

confined to them.—It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable, of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to

perfection ; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make ; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it ; and that is to be done, by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people ; and as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our Independence, our Rights, and Liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents, and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty, that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

JAMES MONROE.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard and the battery ; from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with mi-



litary honours, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artillery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria ; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington ; the number of persons present being estimated from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony ; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his Lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens, who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison.

The evening concluded with a splendid ball at Davis' Hotel ; at which were present the President and Ex-President and their Ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

Thus has commenced the administration of James Monroe. In the utmost warmth of our good wishes, we cannot wish him a more honourable, a more grateful termination of his official life, than that which has crowned the administration of James Madison.

The principles developed in his Inaugural Speech, are such as, adhered to, will triumphantly bear him through. They are those of the honest Republican,

and at the same time the practical statesman. They afford us the highest presage of an upright and unsophisticated administration of the public affairs, on the solid principles of the constitution, as regulated by reason, and tempered by the wisdom of experience.

I cannot dismiss this subject without adding the following article from a Dublin paper. It evinces the acknowledged eloquence of Irishmen, and shows that while they are groaning in the agony of bondage themselves, they can justly appreciate the unparalleled blessings enjoyed by Americans.

“ The American papers furnish us with the inaugural speech of the next President, Mr. Monroe. This is a document of very considerable interest. It is impossible to read it without admiring the wisdom and talents of the speaker. The President boasts that the United States is the happiest nation that now exists, or ever did exist in the world. We believe it; and if it be the fact, what a high place among the benefactors of mankind, will the future historian bestow upon the illustrious predecessors of James Monroe, the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and the Madisons.

“ Fortunate America ! Proceed in your glorious career. From your progress the nations of the earth will derive the most instructive lesson that has ever yet been held out to them. Guided by counsels of wisdom, firmness, and moderation, America will be in reality “ the great nation ;” whose existence will not depend on the event of a single campaign in the war ; the bulk of whose people will not in peace be composed of a wretched, half fed, uneducated, depraved and degraded *populace*.



“ Who does not see in the distance, the fast approaching mightiness of this youthful empire, but now emerging from infancy ; the creation of our own day, the growth of a few years ! ”

The following extempore address was made to a small party, upon March 4th, 1817.

Fellow Citizens—This day completes twenty eight years since our republican government has been in operation. Eight of those years the political Saviour of his country, the father of republicans, George Washington, wielded the sceptre of political power. “ *Modern Degeneracy*,” could not reach this immaculate republican. For four years we were under the administration of John Adams, a statesman in *theory*, and now a *practical* republican. After him, arose the splendid sun of republicanism—Thomas Jefferson—his friends were the friends of benevolence ; in him, they recognized the man who was willing to devote his great mind, to the service of his great country. His successor, James Madison, united in himself the cool, reflecting philosopher, with the honest and patriotic statesman. This day places James Monroe in the chair of State—he fills the highest station allotted to man—how contemptible appear the thrones of *legitimate* sovereigns, filled by kings who encumber them by the *accident* of birth, when compared with the Presidential chair of nineteen republican states, occupied by a patriot placed thereon, by the intelligent voice of ten millions of freemen. On this occasion let me propose a toast :

JAMES MONROE—As he is this day placed upon the highest station on earth, may his administration evince to the world that he is able to fill it.

## TOUR, &c.

TO behold the *Supreme Magistrate* of a great and growing people, leaving the seat of government, where he might have enjoyed repose, the society and intercourse of the highest officers of his Cabinet, and the most eminent statesmen of his country ; where he might have been favoured with the presence of foreign ministers, representing the leading nations of the world ; to see him leaving these enjoyments, to endure the fatigues, and, at times, the privations of exploring the country over which he is called to preside, is a scene which is seldom witnessed, and cannot be viewed but with the liveliest interest. Most of the potentates who encumber thrones by the accident of princely birth, or the aid of abused power, moulder away life in gorgeous palaces, and enervate their minds by unceasing voluptuousness. They live in ignorance of their subjects, of their wants, and of their injuries ; and are so doubtful of their fidelity, that fear conceals them from their view. Scarcely dare they travel the capitals where they reside, without an army in miniature to protect them from assaults from their own subjects. Not so with the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. When the dictates of duty, or the calls of inclination induces him to explore any portion of the immense country over which he is appointed to preside,

so far from apprehending danger from his fellow-citizens, he is sure to be welcomed by them with the joyous acclamations of attachment. A splendid equipage and a numerous retinue will attract the observation of the world. Like the passing meteor, it will excite the admiration of some, the wonder of others, and the attention of all. The traveller is forgotten in the imposing splendour that surrounds him.

When James Monroe projected a Tour through the Northern and Eastern States, he did not wish to make it an excursion of splendid pleasure and evanescent amusement, but of business and observation ; and chose rather to *see* than to be *seen*. He had been elected and inaugurated as President of the United States. He must have been deeply impressed with the "*magnitude of the undertaking*." He must have known that it was an arduous task to fill the chair that had been previously occupied by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and MADISON. He knew he had a duty of no trifling nature to perform ; that he was called to preside over an intelligent people, enjoying the only well constituted Republic upon earth ; that this people were ever jealous of their political rights, and not always grateful to their best benefactors. He knew, full well, that he was in a station different from that of a despotic prince whose *will is law* ; and that *he* was accountable for every act of his *Presidential power* to the *people* who authorized him to exercise it.

The man who seeks his own tranquillity and emolument, in preference to the happiness and wealth of his country, would certainly have avoided a station where the utmost rectitude is rewarded but by "*faint*

praise," and where the least deviation from popular opinion is condemned by "*curses, not only deep, but loud;*" where miscarriage is certain to meet with condemnation, and the most punctilious regard to duty can scarcely hope to be rewarded with approbation. Our present Chief Magistrate needed not to fill the exalted station which he now adorns, to add to the reputation which he had previously acquired; a reputation acquired, not by a single fortunate act, but by a continued series of important duties. His fellow-citizens had seen him, *in civil life*, rising from a common magistrate, to the high office of *Secretary of State*; in a *military life*, from a subaltern in the army, to the office of *Secretary at War*. Nor were his duties confined to the home department. When diplomatic science became necessary to settle the jarring interests between the *American Republic* and the court of France, they had traced him there in the capacity of an Ambassador. When his native country, the *second* in the world in commercial consequence, was contending with the *first* upon commercial principles, they followed him to the court of *Saint James* in the same capacity. When MADISON was about to retire from the Presidential chair, the anxious eyes of ten millions of Freemen were cast upon him as the practical, as well as the theoretical statesman. By an unanimity almost without a parallel, he was called to the exalted station of *President of the United States*. Well might he have wished to retire to the peaceful and tranquil shades of private life, after a long course of labour devoted to the public service; but he did not shrink from the high responsibility of this important station when called to fill it.



As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made at the seat of government, he contemplated a *Tour* through an important section of the union; a section which, during the revolutionary struggle, achieved deeds of glory unrivalled in Grecian or Roman history, and which, during the second war for *American Independence*, was assailed in almost every point by a foe, who considers *America* as her most dangerous rival.

The Northern and Eastern States, being exposed to the incursions of a British Army by land, and by a foreign Fleet from the ocean, the President deemed it expedient and necessary to have an ocular view of a section of the Union thus exposed. With the eye of a *Scholar*, he could view it in the progress that had been made in the arts and sciences—as a *Statesman*, he could estimate its consequences in a political point of view; and, as a *Soldier*, he could devise the best means for its defence against an enemy. Having these important objects in view, he thought little of the gratification of fancy; and chose rather, in a plain unostentatious manner to examine the country for the purpose of advancing its real interest, than, with magnificent equipage to excite the unmeaning admiration of its inhabitants. He selected for his companion in his travels the Chief Engineer of the United States, Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT. It had been announced in the leading prints of the union, that the President had resolved to travel in the most private manner, that he might the better accomplish the object of his Tour. Having long been a witness of the splendour and magnificence of European courts; having noticed a disposition in his countrymen to imitate the gorgeous and splendid parade of Europe-

an nobility, and knowing that a devotion to it was totally incompatible with the discharge of important public duties, he determined to avoid it. However gratifying it may be to a chief magistrate who owes his exaltation to the suffrages of an intelligent people, to be received by that people in a cordial manner, and to hear from them the unequivocal expressions of their approbation, Mr. Monroe was sensible that the *public* manifestation of it in the numerous large towns through which his duty led him to pass would tend to divert his attention from the great objects of his tour. He wished to avoid it, but it was a wish that *could not* be gratified. His fellow citizens, in almost every section of the country, had manifested their admiration for the heroes of the ARMY and NAVY. Their presence had called forth the highest manifestation of their feelings, by public celebrations, public feasts, and the bestowment of tokens of approbation. The swords that are worn by their sides, or that are deposited with their archives, have stamped upon them evidence of the gratitude of their countrymen. The services of plate that ornament their boards, have been presented as rewards for their valour. Americans well know that the *Department of State* and the *Department of War*, were both managed by James Monroe, during the most splendid campaign recorded in history. When he became President, and was about to explore an important section of his native country, his fellow citizens could not be restrained from showing him *some* evidence of their attachment. His elevated rank precluded them from bestowing any *token* of their respect but that of hearts glowing with patriotic fervour, and pouring forth their gratitude to their political father.

When about to leave the seat of government, hallowed by the name of the political saviour of America, he beheld the CITY OF WASHINGTON rising into consequence. He had explored its site when a wilderness ; he then saw it adorned with the finest specimens of modern architecture. He beheld the *Capitol*, the pride of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world, rising, like a phoenix, out of the ashes of Vandal warfare, with redoubled splendour. He beheld the majestic *Potomack*, which had recently been visited by a squadron of a hostile and barbarous foe, now whitened by American canvas. He might contemplate this as the *permanent* seat of government of the rising Republic of America. Local interest and sectional partiality, have sometimes induced a wish that the government might be removed from the place which WASHINGTON selected as the most eligible one for its permanent establishment. The partial destruction of it during the last war, was used as an argument in favor of a removal. It may be answered with the remark, that, to remove the seat of government from the place where the nation, by her beloved Chief and her representatives had established it, merely because an enemy, in open violation of the established rules of civilized warfare, had partially demolished it, would be gratifying the wishes of an insolent foe, and surrendering the national dignity.

Since this part of the work was written, the President has presented to Congress his first *Message*, from which, with the highest pleasure, I extract the following remarks :

“Most nations have taken an interest and a pride



in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient Republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced, and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it."

Washington is situated at the junction of the Potomack and the Eastern Branch. The plan of it combines convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air. It was established as the seat of government at the commencement of the present century. In 1810, it contained nearly 9000 inhabitants, and they have probably doubled since that period.

The *name* of this city calls up the most endearing recollections ; its situation embraces all the advantages and charms which nature can impart to an interior city ; and may it rise with the rising glory of the American Republic.

The President, accompanied by Gen. SWIFT and Mr. MASON, his then private Secretary, commenced his Tour from this city upon the first day of June, 1817. He arrived in Baltimore upon the same day, being upon the *sabbath*. This excited the indignation and called forth the censure of many who are ready to form an opinion of a man's whole character from an *accidental*



circumstance. No doubt but that the due observation of the sabbath is one of the means of supporting the good cause of christianity. But persons in private stations, who can command *times* and *seasons* for their own convenience, and for the discharge of civil and religious duties, know little of the constant pressure of public office ; they know little of the character of the President, who think he would wantonly outrage the reasonable scruples of piety, or unnecessarily depart from a usage established upon correct principles. His arrival in this place upon the sabbath, depended upon circumstances beyond his power to control. Let his accusers blush, when they are told that upon this very day he attended church. His approach to the place called forth every demonstration of respect and attachment from its citizens. It was the first place of consequence that he reached in his Tour, and the inhabitants set an honourable example to all the rest of the large towns through which he might pass. It was impossible for the President to be an unmoved spectator of the voluntary civility of the people, nor could he hear the spontaneous acclamations of the multitude, without reciprocating this impressive evidence of their esteem. Mere mechanical applause, and that which is extorted from a degraded populace, can afford but little satisfaction to the one who becomes the object of it ; but, for the political father of a great, a growing, and an intelligent people, freemen by birth, and resolved to *be* free, to witness such striking proofs of their fidelity and admiration, must have made a deep, a lasting impression upon his mind. He must be something *more* or *less* than man, who would view such a scene with apathy and indifference. A *Janizary* of

*Turkey* may offer up hosannahs to the *Sultan*, until the javelin the sultan wields ends his life and his plaudits at a stroke ;\* an *eastern despot* may be adored by his *slaves* who mingle groans of distress with the accents of praise ; *European princes* may be followed by a *famishing peasantry*, whose huzzas are feeble from want of food ; but it is the happiness of the *President of the United States* to be thronged by an assemblage of happy freemen, acknowledging their gratitude to the only “legitimate” ruler of a great nation—*legitimate*, because he derives his power from the voice of the people he governs. It is the happiness of the *people of America*, when they behold their Chief Magistrate come amongst them, to see a ruler who does not wield the rod of despotic power, but the sceptre of republican authority.

The following is the manner of his reception at *Baltimore* ; the address there received, and the answer returned. This took place upon the second day of June, 1817.

“ On his arrival, several of the aged and most respectable citizens attended the President, and welcomed his appearance in Baltimore. In the afternoon he attended divine service at the Rev. Dr. Inglis’ church ; and early the next morning, before breakfast, accompanied by Generals Smith, Stricker, Winder, Swift, and several other military gentlemen, visited the ground where general Ross fell, and the breast-works that were thrown up for the defence of Baltimore during the late war.

The mayor, and a committee from the city council, waited on the President, to whom they presented an address.

\* See *History of Turkey*.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the third brigade, under the command of General Sterret, assembled at Whetstone Point, and at twelve o'clock was reviewed by the President. He proceeded from his lodgings, under an escort, accompanied by a large retinue of military officers. After a review of the troops, the President proceeded to the examination of Fort M'Henry, which so gloriously withstood the bombardment of the British naval force for twenty-four hours. The recollection of this event, with other circumstances connected with the unsuccessful essays of our late enemy to gain possession of this city, gave birth to the most grateful and animating reflections.

In his deportment, the President is plain, dignified and truly republican ; presenting an example of that general demeanour, which is peculiarly the delight of the citizens of Baltimore."

## ADDRESS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—We, the mayor and city council of Baltimore, embrace with great pleasure this opportunity of personally congratulating the chief magistrate of the union on his arrival in this place.

Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the union, is auspicious of happy consequences ; not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second hand information, you are anxious that on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the commonwealth.

That a city which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honoured with the presence of the chief magistrate of the union, is as flattering as it is natural ; and we sincerely hope that



your observation of our position and means of defence, may enable us before another war, to bid defiance to any enemy.

When, sir, we review your long tried, faithful and able services ; when we consider the increasing harmony and concord of the United States, when almost universal peace reigns among the nations, we augur great and lasting happiness to the United States, in giving full scope to the developement of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce ; and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

To our fellow citizens, it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation, making an official Tour through their country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the high station he occupies, and the affections of a virtuous people.

We sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant Tour through the states, a happy return to Washington, a reputation and satisfaction in your presidency equal to any of your predecessors ; and finally, the reward of a well spent life in an eternal world.

We are Sir, with sentiments of very great respect, your most obedient servants.

GEORGE STILES,  
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

## TO THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The sentiments which you have communicated, have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and to me they are generous and kind.

It was impossible for me to approach Baltimore, without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens in the late war, and the happy result attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved here, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch,



not only protected this patriotic city, but shed lustre on the American name.

Experience has shewn our dangers, and admonishes us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appropriated large sums of money for the fortification of our coast, and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, and building a navy. It is proper that these works should be executed with judgment, fidelity, and economy; much depends, in the execution, on the executive, to whom extensive power is given, as to the general arrangement; and to whom the superintendence exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing, that it is to enable me to discharge these duties with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government, which has never been equalled, and which promises, by a future developement of its faculties, to augment, in an eminent degree, the blessings of this favoured people. I unite with you in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style, in regard to them, different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me to know, that while the chief magistrate of the United States acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

JAMES MONROE.

*Baltimore, June 2, 1817.*

“After this interchange of sentiments and feelings, the Mayor, in his own, and in behalf of the corporation, cordially invited the President to a public dinner, which he declined, on the ground that it would not be consistent with his previous arrangements for him to

accept of this public manifestation of their regard.—The President, in the most feeling manner, expressed the lively sense he entertained of the civility and attention of his fellow-citizens, but was compelled, from motives of public concern, to forego the acceptance of their invitation.”

The city of Baltimore, the capital of the state of Maryland, is situated upon the Patapsco river, about fourteen miles from its junction with the Chesapeake Bay. It has long been ranked as the fourth commercial city in the union. It is built upon a basin, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It is divided by a creek called *Jones' Falls*, into two parts, over which a number of bridges are erected to facilitate communication between the two sections of the city. The public buildings in this place, whether erected as houses of legislative or judicial sessions ; public worship ; the education of youth, or banking, commercial, and manufacturing concerns, certainly evince the taste and the wealth of the place. Its population in 1810, was 47,000. It is well defended by Fort M'Henry. The storm and the flood of 1817, left a gloomy track of desolation through this flourishing and growing city ; but the well known enterprize of its citizens will shortly restore the place from the effects of a calamity which no sagacity could foresee ; which no prudence could prevent.

The defence of this place, on September 14, 1814, shews that retribution sometimes treads close upon the heels of transgression. Gen. Ross, a British commander, a few weeks before this place was attacked, burnt the Capitol, the President's house, and the na-

tional library at Washington. Near Baltimore he was slain by the hand of an American! We cannot scan the mysterious decrees of Providence; "his ways are past finding out;" but while the noble sentiment inherent with American bosoms, induces them to honour the memory of a valiant and generous foe like Brock, they silently acquiesce in the justice of heaven in removing a Vandal enemy like Ross.

The President took his departure from Baltimore upon the 4th, amidst the prayers of the good for the benedictions of heaven upon his life, and the blessings of all upon him for his dignified affability and the deep interest he manifested for the welfare and happiness of the place. He entered the steam boat *Philadelphia*, being conducted to it by the mayor and city council, and was accompanied to *Frenchtown* by a number of the citizens. He reached *New-Castle*, and there lodged. In the two last mentioned places, although there was but little parade, the whole population evinced by every visible demonstration, their high respect and veneration for the President.

He arrived at Philadelphia upon the 6th, and was received there in a style highly creditable to the taste and elegance of its citizens. The manner of his reception, shewed that amongst a refined people, the most enthusiastic admiration will always be restrained by the dictates of propriety.

The President, while in this important city, and its vicinity, instead of indulging himself in the luxurious enjoyments that were every where spread before him, devoted himself to the most minute attention in examining the almost endless variety of important establish-



ments belonging either to the nation, the state, or individuals. The first object that attracted his attention *here*, was the great object he had in view in making his laborious Tour; the *defence* of his country against an enemy. This city may be approached through the Delaware by the largest ships that swim upon the ocean. It was a long time in possession of the enemy in the revolutionary war, and its possession was of immense importance to them, and of severe distress to the country. But the President *now* had the satisfaction of witnessing the progress and almost the completion of a great work forty miles below it, which will secure this great city from the approach of a naval enemy. He inspected the numerous manufacturing establishments upon the Brandywine, and there witnessed the perfection to which machinery had been carried by his enterprising and inventive countrymen. He was received at fort *Mifflin* with the customary honours, and gave it an examination with the eye of a soldier. The navy yard and the Franklin 74, were by him minutely inspected. Delightful indeed was the association of ideas when on board this majestic ship, bearing the name of the American Philosopher, and laying before the city which was honoured by his residence.

“ The public establishments of this city, as well as those belonging to the United States, were visited. He was at the penitentiary, and there witnessed the most extraordinary institution in the universe; a prison to which all the criminals of the state are committed after a sentence; and the disorderly of this large city. It has at times contained prisoners of both sexes to the amount of 600. There he saw a prison, containing the



worst characters of the community, the collective depravity of the vices of society, kept in useful, wholesome employment ; with the same quietness as a quaker meeting ; with the order and obedience of a military body ; well fed and warmly clad ; and by a happy system of order and humanity, secure against the despair, the violence and outrages common to prisons ; the whole kept in order by only seven men ; and the secret of the establishment by which this astonishing institution is conducted is to avoid cruel punishments ; to avoid every kind of ignomy ; to induce self-respect even among criminals, and to induce the worst to *hope* ; the whole prison, such as in other places requires a military guard, is conducted by only seven men, whose mildness of manners is as striking as the excellence of the system itself.

The President also visited the Pennsylvania Hospital ; the Academy of Fine Arts ; the Museum of Mr. Peale ; Mr. Sulley's paintings, &c. The civil authorities of this state waited on him ; and, indeed, his quarters at the Mansion House were crowded every hour."

It is impossible in a work so limited as this, to notice all the civilities he received, or insert all the addresses that were delivered ; but as the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati approached their illustrious compatriot with the manly and affectionate language of soldiers ; and as he reciprocated their civilities in the language of the heart, the address and answer must not be omitted.

## TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—Embracing the occasion which your attention, as Chief Magistrate, to the military defences of the United States, has afforded, it is with peculiar pleasure that the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, a portion of the surviving few, who were your associates in arms during the war of the revolution, approach to renew their personal intercourse, and to assure you of their cordial support to the firm and impartial administration of the government, which, by combining in its measures domestic tranquillity with the respect of foreign nations, they confidently anticipate, will promote the best interests of the United States, ensure to our citizens the advantage of social harmony and individual happiness.

That you may participate those blessings, and enjoy the grateful esteem of a happy people, is the sincere wish of

Your faithful friends,

And respectful fellow citizens.

Signed by order, and by the

unanimous vote of the Society,

D. LENOX, President.

HORACE BINNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

*To the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.*

FELLOW CITIZENS ;

In attending to the military and naval defence of the United States, nothing can be more gratifying to me, than to meet the surviving members of my associates in arms, who distinguished themselves in our revolutionary contest. I can never forget the dangers of that great epoch, nor be indifferent to the merit of those who partook in them.

To promote tranquillity at home, and respect abroad, by a firm and impartial administration, are among the highest duties of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. To acquit myself in the discharge of these duties, with advantage to my fellow-citizens, will be the undeviating object of my zealous exertions. Their approbation will be the highest recompense which I can receive.

JAMES MONROE.

*Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.*

The Cincinnati Society was formed at the close of the revolution, by the surviving veterans who carried their country triumphantly through it. It has been a bond of union among them ever since. Although the funds of the society have always been very limited, it has afforded relief to many of the patriotic followers of WASHINGTON, whose scars have felt "*the pelting of the pitiless storm*," and who have too long been melancholy monuments of the ingratitude of their emancipated countrymen. In most of the states, there is a State Society of Cincinnati.

The city of Philadelphia, the largest in the union, is situated one hundred and twenty miles from the ocean, and six miles above the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. It was settled by that eminent statesman and christian WILLIAM PENN, in 1682, and from him received its charter, in 1701. Its plan is a parallelogram, the streets crossing each other at right angles. Its public buildings embrace those of every kind; a State house; a number of elegant banks; forty-four religious edifices; elegant structures for the numerous philosophical, medical, humane, and mechanical societies; an university, and, indeed, every

species of buildings necessary for the transaction of political business ; the education of youth in the various sciences ; the advancement of the arts, and the promulgation of that knowledge which dignifies man, and advances human happiness. In the bosom of this important city have been established most of the important institutions of the AMERICAN REPUBLIC. In this city, our government was organized under our Constitution. In the political system of the New World, it may be denominated the *primum mobile*. Under the guidance of WASHINGTON, a man who might justly claim an exemption from most of the infirmities of his species, the *Legislative power* was systematized ; the *Judiciary power* was fixed, and the *Financial system* was arranged. The intercourse between the United States, and the rest of the world here commenced, after they became independent of foreign control ; and here many ambassadors from the first courts in the world, witnessed, with astonishment, the rapid progress of political science toward perfection. They here saw a new people, untrammelled from every badge of feudal slavery, and ecclesiastical tyranny, establishing civil and religious liberty upon the only basis upon which it can stand ; *the rights of man*. Philadelphia continued to be the seat of the national government until it was removed to Washington in 1800. In a literary and scientific point of view, it must be considered as the *Athens* of America. It was here that FRANKLIN, by the power of electricity, discovered the means of making the thunder roll harmlessly over our heads, and shielded our habitations from the destruction of the forked lightning. It was here that RUSH, by the aid of medical science, robbed the “pestilence that



walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day," of half their terrors. The scientific and literary productions of the scholars of this place in later days, show that she is still the metropolis of science in the western world. The population in 1810, was 112,000.

An event that took place here in the revolutionary war, cannot be passed over in silence in this work. It was "*the Battle of the Kegs.*" It was not exactly the Torpedo system of warfare, but the explosion of a great number of kegs of powder in the water, produced the most ludicrous effect, and the most facetious poem, the country ever witnessed, or read. An account of it, and the poem made upon the occasion, may be found in Humphrey's Life of Putnam.

The President left Philadelphia upon the 7th, with Gen. Swift and his private secretary Mr. Mason, and directed his course toward *Trenton*, the capital of *New Jersey*. Upon his approach to this place, the pains and the pleasures of memory must have alternately agitated his mind. He must have reflected, that through the state of New Jersey, his great compatriot in the revolutionary struggle, General Washington, was a wanderer with a few faithful soldiers, viewing the country he loved better than himself, sinking into a degraded submission before an imperious and unrelenting foe; a foe that pursued her own countrymen, in her own colonies, with "a step steady as time; with an appetite keen as death." But that retrospection that hurried his mind back to that period of deep despondency, also made his heart beat with that patriotic fervour which then aroused the despairing courage of his

countrymen at the "*victory of Trenton.*" A mercenary band of soldiers, fighting *here* in the unjust cause of a *foreign* potentate for their bread, were encountered, subdued, and captured, by a little phalanx of republican soldiers, led by the American *Fabius*, who were contending for "*the soil which their grandsires defended.*" In this contest, JAMES MONROE, now the first magistrate in twenty one sovereign and independent states, fought in a subordinate rank. The wounds he here received, furnish evidence of his early courage, and of his devotion to the cause of his injured and then suffering country. His fellow citizens, remembering his youthful valour, and respecting his matured wisdom, and elevated rank, received him with an unaffected cordiality, more expressive of real esteem, than all the gorgeous pageantry with which a sovereign prince is escorted through his capital by his enslaved subjects.

" On Saturday evening, the 7th June, a little after sunset, the President, accompanied by General Swift, Chief of Engineers, Mr. Ingersoll, District Attorney for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mason, his private Secretary, reached the Delaware bridge below this city, where the principal authorities, the volunteer companies of Trenton, commanded by captain Rossell, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting him. His arrival was announced by a piece of artillery, under the direction of captain Yard, and by the ringing of bells. He was conducted by the military escort to Anderson's tavern; where a *feu-de-joie* was fired. The Mayor, Mr. M'Neely, the Recorder, Mr. Charles Ewing, and Aldermen Broadhurst, Taylor and Smith, were imme-

diately presented to him, when the Recorder made him the following extempore Address."

The Mayor and City Council, and, through us, the citizens of Trenton, present to you, Sir, their most unfeigned respects; congratulate you on your arrival, and give you a most cordial welcome to this city—the scene, Sir, of some of the services you have rendered our country. We most sincerely wish you the enjoyment of health, a long life, and a prosperous administration.

*To which the President spontaneously replied :*

I feel very sensibly this kind attention on the part of the authorities of the city of Trenton; the place where the hopes of the country were revived in the war of the revolution, by a signal victory obtained by the troops under the command of Gen. Washington, after a severe and disastrous campaign. I am well acquainted with the patriotism of the citizens of Trenton, and, indeed, of Jersey; for none suffered more, or displayed greater patriotism in our revolutionary contest. I beg you to accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness.

The President spent the following sabbath in Trenton, and, with his suite, attended divine service at one of the churches in that place. It is a fact worthy of observation, and undoubtedly a source of high gratification to the admirers of the Christian Religion, that the President, during his Tour, embraced every opportunity to unite with his fellow citizens upon the Christian sabbath, in adoring the Creator of the world.—Although our inimitable constitution absolutely prohibits the passage of any religious *test act*; although the bright constellation of American statesmen have always

resisted the *establishment* of any *privileged order* or *religious sect* ; and although the most unqualified toleration in religious worship is extended to every sect that has arisen in the world, from the days of Moses to this time ; yet, as the Christian Religion is the prevailing system in our country, it must be a subject of real congratulation to its believers, that their Chief Magistrate is willing to manifest *his* belief of it, by publicly complying with its ordinances. In his answer to the Clergymen of *Portland* he not only expresses “ *reverence for our Maker,*” but recognizes “ *our Lord and Saviour.*”

Trenton is situated upon the river Delaware, thirty miles N. E. of Philadelphia. It is a small, but handsome town, having a court house, a prison, an academy, five houses of public worship, and more than three thousand inhabitants.

The feelings of the President, while in this place, must have been of a nature which but few can justly appreciate, and with which a ‘ *stranger intermeddled not.*’ He must have left it with a heart glowing with gratitude to that Being who sits upon the undisputed throne of the universe, that he had, in his merciful dispensations, made *Trenton* a place where all may now enjoy tranquillity and peace, “ having none to molest, or make them afraid ;” and he must have contrasted its present enviable situation, with what it *was*, when he viewed it in the hauds of a merciless foe, who held the lives of its unoffending citizens at their own disposal ; and who, without compunction, had murdered a minister of the everlasting gospel, whose holy functions led him to dis-



pense the word of life, in an unoffending manner, to the people of his chosen flock.

He left this place upon the 9th, and passed through a country which furnished ocular demonstration of the industry and comfort of its inhabitants.

“ At New-Brunswick he was received a few miles from town. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, in the name of the committee, respectfully congratulated the President on his arrival ; to which he made a polite and suitable reply.

As the President approached, he was met and escorted to the City Tavern. His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells and the discharge of cannon. At the entrance of the town, an elegant horse, was tendered the President, which he mounted and rode into town. The streets were literally filled with spectators, all anxious to testify their respect for the Chief Magistrate.

A number of citizens also attended, and were presented by the committee to the President, who received them with great affability and marked respect.

After remaining about an hour, he again mounted on horseback, and proceeded on his journey towards New-York. Captain Van Dyke's troop accompanied him about five miles.”

He arrived at New-York city, upon the 11th June, 1817.

Upon entering this city, unquestionably the first in the western world in a commercial point of view, the emporium of commerce, and the mart of trade in the American States ; a flood of ideas must have rushed into his comprehensive mind. It was in this city the

"*Old Congress*" once assembled. This convention of gigantic statesmen, representing thirteen infant colonies, held together by no other ligament than that rope of sand, "The old Confederation," here sat in solemn council to devise ways and means to protect them from the almost irresistible power of their mother country. determined to deprive them of the right of self government. This place in the early stages of the revolutionary struggle, was evacuated by the American forces, and surrendered to an enemy whom they could not *then* conquer.

He might have seen Washington, by a masterly retreat, saving the remnant of an army, from the dying miseries of a prison ship, in which thousands of his countrymen perished in a manner ten times more terrible than that of the prisoners at *Jaffa*.

This city was, during almost the whole war, the strong hold of the King's army. It was here the power of Britain presented the most imposing aspect, and induced many Americans, in the adjoining country, to desert the republican standard ; join the enemies of their country, and become the most cruel and ferocious foes to their own brethren.

These reflections must have produced a sombre gloom. But how animating must have been the contrasted scene. When rebellion became a revolution, he might have seen a British army giving back this place to his conquering countrymen ; the *last* they surrendered ; and, by the act surrendering their last hopes in America ; giving up the most brilliant diamond in the British diadem. He might have here seen his first predecessor, the *then* conquering and now immortal

WASHINGTON ; the Cincinnatus of America, yielding the honoured laurels that graced his hoary head to his fellow citizens, and retiring to private life, only to be called again to lead their councils.

*The President was received in this city in the following manner :*

“ The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation, Major General Morton, and Major General Mapes, and their suites, left the city at 8 o'clock, for the seat of the Vice-President at Staten Island, where the President had remained from the 11th.

At ten, the President, with those gentlemen, and with the Vice-President, Gen. Swift, Com. Evans, and Capt. Biddle of the navy, left Staten Island in the Steam-boat. They were accompanied by the Saranac, sloop of war, and the revenue cutter, who, in their approach to the city, fired salutes. A salute was also fired from Castle Williams as they passed. The elegant band of Col. Mercein's regiment, was on board the Steam-boat, and played a variety of airs.

On their approaching the Battery, several barges from the Fort attended, and the President, with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Commander of the State Artillery, and the Commander of the Navy, with his own suite, General Swift, and Mr. Mason, left the Steam-boat in Com. Evans' elegant barge ; the rest of the company in the other barges. They landed at the battery, under a salute from a battalion of Artillery, placed for that purpose ; the Committee of Arrangements first landing and receiving the President with congratulations.

On his arrival into the city, the President and suite, Major General Scott, of the United States army, Generals Morton, Mapes, and Swift, then dismounted and reviewed the line of troops paraded on the occasion, under the command of Brigadier General Stevens, of the first Brigade of Artillery. A conspicuous and honorary place to witness the review was assigned to the Committee of Arrangements, and a number of navy officers.

After the review, the President, with the General Officers, took their stations at the head of the column, and proceeded up Broadway, and entered at the west gate of the Park. The President placed himself in front of, and facing the City Hall, and then received from the troops the honours of the marching salute. After the salute, the President alighted, was received on the steps of the Hall by the Committee of arrangements, and conducted by them to the elegant room in the City Hall assigned to him by the common council, for the purpose of receiving visitors. The common council, being assembled for the purpose, then waited upon him, when his Honour the Mayor, in behalf, addressed him as follows :”

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, beg leave to present to you, their sincere congratulations on your arrival in this city.

It is with pride and pleasure that they see amongst them the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in the capacity of a private citizen, reposing himself with just confidence in the affections of a generous people, and are happy to embrace this opportunity, on behalf of



themselves and their fellow citizens, to express to him the high sense they entertain of his private virtues and public services.

Called by the voice of a nation of Freemen to the first office in their power to bestow, you can possess no higher evidence of their approbation of your past conduct, and of their confidence in the able and faithful discharge of the important duties assigned to your present station. Nothing can add to the force of this testimony, founded, as it is, with uncommon unanimity on the sense of a free and enlightened people.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that your present Tour is connected with the object of carrying into effect the measures of general defence proposed by the Congress of the United States, and that you have deemed them of sufficient importance to merit your personal attention. On this subject, permit us to say, that our citizens feel a deep and lively interest. This state, from its local situation and exterior frontier, is peculiarly subject to become the theatre of war; and the city of New-York, while it affords the strongest temptation, is much exposed from its natural position to the attempts of a foreign enemy. Although in the late contest it has not actually been assailed, we may presume it may, without arrogance, be said, that the extraordinary and spirited exertions of our citizens, powerfully supported by the patriotic efforts of the people of this and a neighbouring state, taught the enemy to believe that such an attempt could not be made with impunity. The wisdom of our government is displayed by the measures now undertaken, to provide in time of peace, the security required in time of war; and we feel the highest confidence that, under your auspices, that security will be afforded, for every future emergency. The present happy condition of our country, in general, demands our highest gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of events, and opens to our view great and interesting prospects. In a state of profound peace, after a conflict, in which the rights of the nation have been vindicated and the honour of the American name been exalted we see a great people united amongst them-

selves—devoted to a government of their choice—possessing a country as fertile as it is extensive—evincing a spirit of enterprize in the various employments of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—ardent in the pursuits of science, and in cultivating the arts which adorn civilized society, and advancing in population, power and wealth, with a rapidity hitherto unexampled. The destinies of such a people, with the blessings of Providence, cannot be anticipated, and defy calculation.

It is your happiness, Sir, to have commenced your administration at a period thus propitious and interesting ; and we have no doubt it will be your great ambition to bestow on these important objects all the patronage in your power, and justify the high expectations which have been formed.

That the pleasing prospects we have indulged may be happily realized, and that your administration may, in all respects, effectually promote the best interests of the United States, and that you may long live to witness the prosperity of your country, and enjoy the esteem of a virtuous people, is the ardent wish of those on whose behalf I have the honour to address you.

In behalf of the Corporation of the city, I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest esteem, your obedient servant.

J. RADCLIFF.

TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT MADE THE FOLLOWING REPLY :

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS ;

In performing a duty enjoined on me by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, I cannot express the satisfaction which I derive from the intercourse to which it leads, with so many of my fellow citizens ; and from the opportunity it affords to behold, in person, the blessings which an all gracious Providence has extended to them.

In executing the laws which Congress have wisely adopted for the national defence, the Atlantic and inland frontiers of this state, by their exposed situation, are entitled to particular attention. I am aware too, that this populous and flourishing city, presents, in times of war, a strong temptation to the cupidity of an invading foe. It is in the spirit of the laws which I am called to execute—it is in the spirit of the people whom I represent, to provide amply for the security of every part, according to the danger to which it is exposed. In performing this duty, I shall endeavour to be their faithful organ.

The present prosperous condition of our country is, as you justly observe, the best proof of the excellence of our institutions, and of the wisdom with which they have been administered.

It affords, too, a solid ground on which to indulge the most favourable anticipations as to the future. An enlightened people, educated in the principles of liberty, and blessed with a free government—bold, vigorous, and enterprizing, in the pursuit of every just and honourable attainment—united by the strong ties of a common origin, of interest and affection—possessed of a vast and fertile territory—improving in agriculture, in the arts and manufactures—extending their commerce to every sea—already powerful, and rapidly increasing in population, have every inducement and every means whereby to perpetuate these blessings to the latest posterity.

The honourable termination of the late war, whereby the rights of the nation were vindicated, should not lull us into repose—the events attending it show our vulnerable points, and it is in time of peace that we ought to provide by strong works for their defence. The gallantry and good conduct of our army, navy, and militia, and the patriotism of our citizens, generally, so conspicuously displayed in that war, may always be relied on. Aided by such works, our frontiers will be impregnable.

Devoted to the principles of our government from my earliest youth, and well satisfied that the great blessings



which we enjoy, are, under Divine Providence, imputable to that great cause, it will be the object of my constant and zealous efforts to give to those principles their best effect. Should I, by these efforts, contribute, in any degree, to the happiness of my fellow citizens, I shall derive from it the highest gratification of which my mind is susceptible.

JAMES MONROE.

“ After this ceremony the officers of the artillery and infantry, and many distinguished citizens waited upon and were presented to him. The Society of the Cincinnati, with their respectable Vice President, Gen. Stevens, at their head, also waited on him and presented an address, by Judge Pendleton, one of the members.”

TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The New-York Society of Cincinnati, take this opportunity, when your important duties as Chief Magistrate of the United States, have procured for this city the honour of a visit, to present to you the assurances of their respect, and of their cordial disposition to support, with all their power, the measures which the wisdom of the government shall adopt, to promote the honour and welfare of our beloved country.

Your presence, Sir, recalls those patriotic emotions in which the Society of Cincinnati originated; and as a distinguished individual among the officers of the revolutionary war, of which the Society was composed, you are associated with the pleasing recollections, which we cherish of the result of that ardent struggle.

We beg you to accept our sincere wishes for your personal happiness, and the assurance of our high esteem and consideration.

H



*To which the President made the following Reply.*

The opportunity which my visit to this city in the discharge of important public duties has presented, of meeting the New-York Society of Cincinnati, with many of whom I was well acquainted in our revolution, affords me heartfelt satisfaction. It is impossible to meet any of those patriotic citizens, whose valuable services were so intimately connected with that great event, without recollections which it is equally just and honourable to cherish.

In your support of all proper measures for the national defence, and advancement of the public welfare, I have the utmost confidence. Those, whose zeal and patriotism were so fully tried in that great struggle, will never fail to rally to the standard of their country, in any emergency.

JAMES MONROE.

“ The President, after receiving his visitants, was attended by the committee of arrangements, and escorted by a squadron of cavalry, to the quarters provided for him at the elegant establishment of Mr. Gibson, in Wall-street. Previous to dinner, the President, accompanied by Gens. Scott, Swift, Morton, and suites, visited the United States Arsenal.

At 5 o'clock the gentlemen on duty, the Vice President, the Hon. De Witt Clinton, Governor elect, the Hon. Rufus King, together with several of the President's former brethren in arms, Gen. Stevens, Col. Willet, Col. Platt, and the committees of arrangements and of the corporation, dined with the President at his quarters.

In the evening the City Hall and Theatre were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with appropriate transparencies, exhibiting, perhaps, one of the most beautiful spectacles that can be well imagined.

The whole of the transactions of the day made impressions which will not soon be forgotten by our citizens. The occasion itself, the reception of the Chief Magistrate of our country, endeared to us by a long course of public services, as well as by his private virtues, gave an interest and excited feelings, which it is the peculiar privilege of freemen to enjoy."

The President, in his first Tour, paid very particular attention to Manufacturing Establishments. He often expressed his admiration at the progress they had made toward the perfection they had reached in *Europe*. The Report of the "*Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures*," is therefore incorporated into this work.

"Report of the Corresponding Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

The Corresponding Committee, elected in pursuance of the third article of the Constitution, for the current year, respectfully report :—

That immediately after the meeting of the Society, held on the 31st December, 1816, they took the speediest measures for carrying into effect the resolutions, respecting the printing and publishing the Address then reported and adopted. They accordingly caused to be printed five thousand copies ; one of which was transmitted to the President of the United States, and one to each of the members of Congress, and heads of department of the general government, and to the governors and members of the Legislatures of the states respectively, as far as the same was practicable.

Your Committee, in further pursuance of the duties delegated to them, caused a memorial to be drawn up in behalf of the Society, addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying for the permanency of the duties imposed by the tariff: the prohibition of cotton goods, manufactured beyond the cape of Good Hope; such revision and modification of the revenue laws, as might prevent smuggling, false invoices, and other frauds; for a duty of ten per cent. on auction sales, with the exceptions therein stated; for a recommendation to the officers of the army and navy, and to *all civil* officers, to be clothed in American fabrics; that all public supplies for the army and navy might be of American manufacture; and for such other protection as might place our mercantile and manufacturing interests beyond the reach of foreign influence.

It is with pleasure and gratitude your committee have learned, that the war department, has given an entire preference to domestic manufacture, and as much is confidently hoped from the department of the navy.

Your Committee elected a delegate to proceed with the same to the seat of government.

Memorials of similar import, were drawn up by the merchants of this city, and by the citizens at large, respectively; and another member of your Committee was deputed by the merchants, who also appointed a citizen of New York, then in the city of Washington, to co-operate with the delegates of this Society, and caused the above named memorials to be laid before Congress, with instructions to solicit and promote the objects of them, by their best endeavours.

The delegates, on their way to the seat of government, took occasion to explain, to certain respectable and influential citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the object, views, and motives, of this Society, and the nature of their mission ; and had the satisfaction, during the short period of one day, in each of these cities, to witness the formation of kindred associations, whose proceedings have been long since made public ; and which, by their intelligence, patriotism, capital, and character, have proved an inappreciable acquisition to the cause of domestic industry.

During their residence in the city of Washington, the said delegates, with the aid and co-operation of their colleague, made a similar, and no less successful appeal, to the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria ; who, at a meeting convened by public notice, instituted and organized an association, entitled the *Metropolitan Society*,—the proceedings of this association have also been made public ; and their zeal, influence, and respectability, have done much in rousing the spirit of enquiry, and promoting the true interests of their country.

The delegates were heard with much attention by the committee of commerce and manufactures of the House of Representatives, to whom the above mentioned memorials were referred, and *that* committee reported *in part* by a bill, for the continuance of the existing duties upon importations as prayed ; and referred the other matters more *immediately connected* with the revenue, to the *Secretary of the Treasury* ; whose opinions, we think ourselves *authorized* to state, were in unison with the prayer of the memorialists. And al-



though the lateness of the session, and the mass of unfinished business, prevented the immediate attainment of the objects desired, yet the wisest and most experienced in and out of Congress, (the enlightened members of the committee of the house included) were of opinion, that nothing would be lost by the *delay*, as every day would offer new manifestations of the public sentiment, and the *circumstances* of the times be more *fully* developed, and operate as a law of necessity.

It may be important also to state the friendly intimation of the *committee* itself, that nothing would *more* conduce to *future* success, than an authentic collection of facts, tending to show the value of the property embarked in domestic manufactures, the *great* portion of which was jeopardized by the causes set forth, and the *loss* and *irreparable* injury the community *must* suffer from neglect, and indifference to so essential an interest. As *that* information could be best collected and embodied by the active industry of *this* and *other* societies, we mention as an additional stimulus to exertion and efforts well combined, and vigorously sustained, and we trust that all citizens, who prize the lasting independence of their country—who rejoice in its general and individual prosperity, will take pride and pleasure in sharing so generous a task.

The two delegates who proceeded together from this city, were gratified, in returning through the town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, to witness the formation of an association of citizens, possessed of every qualification to be useful ; talent, influence, and capital. They were *there* as on the former occasions, in-

invited to explain the view and tendency of their mission, and had the pleasure to find the *principles* of this institution, approved, adopted, and promptly acted upon by their respected fellow citizens.

Numerous societies have coterporaneously and in rapid succession arisen throughout the union : many have announced themselves by publications full of energy and marked with intelligence. Regular communications have been transmitted to us from the societies at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware ; Middletown, Hartford and Litchfield, in Connecticut ; Rome, and other places in the state of New York ; and we have full authority to say that Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Virginia, and Mississippi, will soon add their strength and weight to the common stock.

The most eminent journalists, without regard to political or party relations, have lent their unbought talents ; and essays have appeared in their columns which would do honour to any country, or to any cause. The periodical publications of most acknowledged merit and extensive circulation, have likewise appropriated their labours to the service of their country ; and, as far as their sphere extended, have put prejudice to flight and ignorance to shame.

A pamphlet has been completed by a judicious and masterly hand in the city of Philadelphia, from the report of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, made by that statesman in the year 1790, when secretary of the treasury, by order of the house of representatives. This paper has been eminently serviceable, inasmuch as it brings back the judgment of the reader to the natural order of things, before the distorted and disjointed

relations of the civilized world had *habituated* mankind to disturbed and crooked views, and fallacious reliances upon ephemeral hopes and transient speculations. It establishes principles, pure and unerring—and has the merit not only of sage predictions, but of prophecies fulfilled.

It is impossible to notice *all* the valuable tracts that patriotic excitement has given birth to, within the short period since *our* institution led the way ; the address of the society of Middletown, in Connecticut, and the report of the committee of Pittsburgh, reprinted by order of the house of representatives, are documents deserving much attention ; and it is to be wished, that a collection of the most of these valuable tracts, should be embodied and preserved ; they are so many *pledges* to the public, of the *faith* and *loyalty* of the citizens.

The address of the society has been reprinted and circulated in such abundance, in so many different forms, and noticed with so much favour, that it is impossible for us to retire from the front of the battle, where we first appeared, without some loss of character. It is our turn now, to take the next step in the field of generous emulation, and we should meet, more than half way, every overture to correspondence and co-operation. We should acknowledge our obligations for the confidence reposed in us, and for the light and instruction reflected upon us.

So far your committee have traced their progress in the execution of their trust ; so far our bark has adventured with a favouring gale ; for although we lament that some of our fabrics must suffer within this year, irreparable loss : yet we trust, that the certainty, with

which they may count upon the fostering care of the government, will in general restore courage, confidence, and credit ; and enable the greater part, to ride out the storm. The immense losses, at which our markets are glutted, cannot endure for many years, and little can *he* see, who does not read the rising prosperity of our manufactures, at no distant day, and *with* it, the power, happiness and security of this high favoured land.

Your committee, considering the interests of commerce and manufactures as inseparable and identical, cannot close this report without noticing an evil which has grown to an alarming extent.

The present system of auction sales of recent date, in this country, and an anomaly in the history of commerce, has nearly exploded all regular business ; and the auctioneer, whose office was formerly *subordinate* to that of the merchant, is now nearly the only seller ; and *if subordinate to any*, merely to a foreign principal. If any sales are now made by the regular trader, they are occasional and supplementary.

Commercial education, orderly habits, and sober pursuits, honour and good faith, too fatally yield to gambling speculations and fraudulent contrivances. The benefits, if any, that result from this extraordinary monopoly, dearly paid for by the ruin of a class, whose industry was the life of the community, and through them, in a greater or less degree, of the various and numerous description of persons, who, without being commercial, depend upon commerce for their support : and if once the merchant disappears from the scene ; if the source is once destroyed, the thousand channels which it fed, become dry and fruitless ; the proprietor,



the mechanic, the artist, the labourer, follow in the train, and must seek elsewhere for subsistence.

Already has the public feeling remonstrated against this abuse ; but the practice has still prevailed. The established merchant, it has been shown, must ever be unable to compete with the stranger who is charged with no contribution to the public service, subjected to no rent or household expenditure, none of the costs or charges of a commercial establishment, nor taxes nor impositions for the support of the government.

Your committee, therefore, refer this subject to the most serious attention of the society, that the most suitable means of investigation may be adopted to substantiate its truth and to procure relief."

### ADDRESS.

"All who believe that the happiness and independence of our country, are connected with the prosperity of our manufactures, must rejoice to see the *Chief Magistrate* of the nation, honouring, with his presence, a society instituted for their protection and encouragement. Knowing that the manufactures of the United States cannot, in their *infant* state, resist the rivalry of foreign nations, without the *patronage* of the government, it is consoling to find, that he to whom the unanimous voice of a free people has committed the highest office, has not only consented to become a member of our institution, but that he avails himself of the first opportunity of giving it the countenance and support of his attendance.

An incident like this may form a new era in the history of society. In other countries the influence of the

magistrate is felt *only* from the operation of his laws, or through the instrumentality of his subordinate agents, while, on the other hand, he derives his information through intermediate channels. But *our happy constitution* places the people and their officers in such relations to each other, that they may have a mutual and direct intercourse ; and we now behold the first magistrate of a great nation, seeking at its source the information, which will enable him to know the *wants and wishes* of the country. A life, devoted to the good of his country, gives us assurance, that it is only necessary to make him *acquainted* with what will promote its happiness, to insure *all* the support which may be derived from his high station. It is now too late to question the advantages of manufactures. All history shows us how much they have contributed to the prosperity of every state, where they have been encouraged. Indeed we find that in *some* instances, they have been the *sources* of all the wealth and power of a people. As they have *prospered* or *declined*, nations have *risen* or *sunk*. Even *wealth*, without manufactures, and commerce, has only served to *degrade* a great community, by the introduction of *that* luxury, which was purchased with the produce of inexhaustible mines of gold. But it is not as they are *sources* of *wealth*, that an American must feel the deepest interest in the fate of our manufactures ; they *more nearly* concern us, as they are connected with our *independence*. For how shall we avoid the *influence* of foreign nations, while we suffer ourselves to be *dependent* on them, not only for the *luxuries*, but the *necessaries* of life ! Can *that* nation feel independent, which has no reliance but upon *for-*

*eign* hands for the fabrics which are to clothe her citizens ? for manufactured materials which are necessary for the construction of their dwellings, and for the tools with which they are to cultivate their soil ?

But *such* has been our situation, (unknown almost to ourselves) until a jealousy of our prosperity *provoked* a war, which barred us from the workshops of England ; and *then* we found we were in some measure obliged to rely on a *treasonable* trade, to clothe the armies, which met her on the field of battle. The very powder which generated the thunder of our cannon, was sometimes British manufacture, and the *striped bunting* may often have been from the *same* loom with the *cross of St. George*, over which it so frequently waved in triumph.

*Such* a state of things, could not but awaken the spirit and enterprise of Americans. Amidst the agitations of war, while one part of the population was ranging itself under the military banners of our country, another devoted itself to her interest in another form. Manufactures arose, as if by enchantment—on every stream she formed for herself spacious dwellings, and collected in them many thousands, who in no other way could contribute to the general weal. Those too young, or too old to bear arms, who had not strength for agricultural labours—the female, whose domestic services could be dispensed with in her family—found *here* a means of individual gain, and of adding to the public prosperity. In a short three years, the produce of our looms rivalled foreign productions, and the nations with which we were contending, felt *more* alarm from the progress of our manufactures, than she

did from the success of our arms. But peace came. While we were at war, the warehouses of England were filled with the produce of the labour which a loss of market had enabled her to purchase at a depreciated price. The moment intercourse between the two countries was opened, her hoarded stores were thrown upon us, and we were deluged with the manufactures which had been waiting the event. They could be sold without profit, because the manufacturer thought himself fortunate, if he could realise the capital which he had been obliged to expend, to support his establishment while there was no sale for wares.

But he was content to bear a loss, because, in the words of an English statesman, 'it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order by the *glut*, to stifle in the cradle, those *rising* manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence.' It would have been surprising, indeed, if our infant manufactures, the establishment of which, had generally exhausted the capitals of those who embarked in them, could have sustained themselves under such circumstances without *any* aid or support from the government—without any means of countervailing the effects of the sacrifices which foreigners were willing to make for their destruction.—How were they to maintain themselves? It was impossible—many of them sunk—but we hope, to rise again. The attention of the government, was too ardently directed during the war, to other *objects*, to perceive the policy or necessity of *that* protection, which the manufacturing interest did not *then* appear to want. But *now* that peace will leave our legislators free to



consider and provide for the *real* independence, and *permanent* prosperity of our country ; now, when we have at the head of our administration, a citizen, whose presence here this evening, assures us of the interest he takes in the objects of our institution, we may hope that American manufactures will receive all the countenance and support, that can be derived from the power of the government. Let that power be exerted only so far as to counteract the policy of foreign nations, and every American may be gratified in the pride of wearing the produce of the *American* soil, manufactured by *American* hands. *Again*, shall the surplus population of our great cities, and the feeble powers of women and children, find that means of useful and profitable employment, which manufactures *alone* can afford them. *Again*, shall the patriotic and enterprising capitalist, find *advantages* in devoting his means and mind to objects so calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country. And *again* shall foreign nations dread to see us rising to that *real* independence, which we never can in *truth* enjoy, while we depend on any but ourselves for the *first* necessities of life. The society beg leave to testify to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the high sense they entertain of the honour he has conferred upon them by his presence at this time, and sincerely participate in the feelings, which have been so universally manifested on his visit to our city, and most cordially tender him their best wishes for his health and happiness."

The President was admitted as a member of this Society. At the same time the three ex-Presidents, JOHN ADAMS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and JAMES MADISON

son, were also admitted. Mr. MONROE acknowledged the honour conferred upon him, with his usual dignified affability ; and the letters of his predecessors in office, returning thanks to, and expressive of their deep interest in, the success of the society, are already before the public.

The city of New-York cannot be minutely described in this work. The remark, however, cannot be omitted, that it is the pride of American merchants, and the great resort of the enterprising sons of commerce from every part of the Atlantic States. It is the pivot upon which American commerce turns ; dispensing to every part of North and South America, the products of almost every climate. Within its bosom the traveller sees the natives of every commercial country, and hears almost every living language spoken ! It is a world in miniature ; but admirably regulated by the excellence and energy of its police. It is the capital of the *present* capital state of the Union. Its public buildings unite magnificence, beauty and utility. The City Hall, if regarded for the beauty of its architecture, or the durability of its materials, stands unrivaled in the Western, and scarcely excelled in the Eastern world. Foreigners, in passing through Broadway, will wonder why Americans exceed their countrymen as much in the science of architecture, as they do in all their public institutions. The city is built upon Manhattan island, at the junction of Hudson and East rivers. A capacious bay spreads to the southward of it, interspersed with islands forming a capacious harbour. From this harbour its thousands of vessels *depart* to the Southward, through the Narrows ; to the Eastward, through the Sound ; and

to the Northward, up the noble Hudson. They *return* again to their native waters, laden with the products of the four continents of the world. The magnitude of its commerce, makes the Tourist almost overlook the natural beauty of its situation. But the eye that can view this place from *Hudson's Square*, the *Park*, and the *Battery*, with indifference, must be blind to the sublime views of nature, and incapable of beaming with delight, at beholding the most finished productions of art. Thirty-eight edifices for the public worship of the Deity, show that the people of New-York, while they enjoy all the blessings that wealth *can* impart, are not unmindful of that bounteous Providence who enables them to participate so abundantly in these blessings. The public buildings of different kinds, cannot be minutely described in this little work ; but suffice it to say, they are all admirably well calculated for the purpose for which they were erected.

The Hudson is the noblest stream in the Middle, Northern and Eastern States. The immense importance of its navigation, has called the inventive faculties of man into operation upon the most important subject, that ever exercised mechanical ingenuity ; the navigation of rapid streams. The invention of Steam Boats forms an era in the progress of the useful arts ; and the name of FULTON will be handed down to posterity as one of the benefactors of man. The canal now constructing to unite the waters of the western Lakes, with that of the Hudson, is one of the grandest schemes ever conceived, and, when accomplished, the greatest ever executed. The President, while in this place, from his limited tarry, could hardly estimate the impor-

tance of it to his extensive native country. His attention was particularly directed to the best mode of defending it from an enemy ; and his admiration was excited to the highest elevation, when viewing the works which arose, as by magic, by the voluntary labours of its patriotic citizens. This place was settled by the Dutch in 1614 ; obtained its charter in 1686, and contains 100,000 inhabitants.

He took his departure from this place upon the 21st, in the Steam Boat Connecticut, Capt. Bunker, and arrived at *New-Haven*, in the State of Connecticut, upon the same day.

This was the first place he visited in New-England.

Upon arriving in this section of the Union, the President, whose education, pursuits, and habits, have led him to view things upon an extended scale, could not suppress the reflection that he had arrived amongst a peculiar people. The faithful pen of history had enabled him to trace their origin and progress from the barbarous ages of antiquity, down to the nineteenth century.

They owe their origin to the ancient *Saxons*, the most brave, magnanimous, warlike and jealous of all the ancient tribes that once composed the "*Northern Hive*" of Europe. They composed the van of that myriad, who in the fifth century precipitated themselves upon the Grecian and Roman empires, and entirely subverted them. Whatever this tribe might have been in the dark ages of the world ; however gross might have been their idolatry, or blind their superstition ; from them *Englishmen* and *Americans* have descended.

Originally unrestrained by the positive institutions of



civilized society, centuries rolled over their heads before they could be brought to submit to regular government. Possessing themselves of those countries which now constitute the British empire in Europe, it was not, until the reign of the great Alfred, that they were brought to blend the rights of man, in a state of nature, with the salutary restraints of law. They surrendered a portion of their rights, that the remainder might be enjoyed in security.

The aspiring ambition of Feudal chiefs began to encroach upon the rights they were bound to protect. A long succession of princes kept constantly assuming new prerogatives; and as they augmented their power, the privileges of the people were diminished. In the sixteenth century, the subjects of the British crown had but few rights remaining; and amongst them, was that of emigration. The ancestors of New-Englanders, remembering their exalted origin, and determining no longer to be the degraded vassals of a perverted power, conceived and executed the perilous undertaking of seeking in a distant world, the enjoyments of those liberties and privileges, of which they were deprived, in the land of their nativity. They landed as pilgrims upon the Rock of Plymouth. They encountered and overcame every obstacle, which a severe climate, ferocious savages, and wasting sickness presented to their view. The wilderness, by their unceasing industry, was converted into productive fields; the ocean, by their daring enterprise, was whitened by their canvass. The classical and eloquent Burke dared to pronounce their eulogy before their oppressors in the revolutionary struggle, in his gigantic effort to

produce "*conciliation*" between the British crown, and the American colonies. They became the object and the wonder of the old world, and excited the jealousy of their mother country, the powerful mistress of the ocean. But acknowledging no superior but the God of the Universe, and resolving that the last piece of the soil of freedom that should be wrested from them should be their graves, they nobly dared resistance. The blood of their brethren was shed upon the fields they cultivated ; and with one accord, they changed the harmless implements of husbandry, for hostile weapons, to repel the invaders of a country "*dearly their own.*" Conquest hung upon the banners of her embattled sons, and her plains and mountains echoed with the shouts of victory. They covered themselves with glory, and conquered a peace. They witnessed the establishment of a constitution securing their rights.

Then commenced the progress of her commercial and navigating glory. Her sons were seen in every clime ; from *China* to *California*, from the arctic to the antarctic circle. While the nations of the old world were contending for dominion, the enterprising sons of *New England* became the *carriers* for the world. Sudden wealth was the fruit of their unparalleled exertions. Its gaudy charms dazzled their eyes and increased their importance. The luxuries attendant upon the possession of it was calculated to enervate their minds, and to make them forget that individual wealth is the property of the Republic, when necessary for the security of its liberty and independence. Rome did not lose her freedom, till the boundless wealth and lux-

urious refinements of Greece made her citizens forget the glory of the Republic in the sordid attachment to wealth.

“ That wealth too precious for their country's use—

“ That wealth too sacred to be lost for freedom.”

The belligerent powers of Europe commenced a series of encroachments upon the rights of the American Republic. The council of the nation deemed the “ restrictive system ” expedient ; but the wealthy merchants of New-England could not be brought to approve of a measure which checked the rapid accumulation of wealth. A war was deemed by the same council to be just, necessary, and expedient ; but the men of princely fortunes, in the Eastern States, and the managers of monied institutions, denounced a measure which prevented them from adding to it, and calling upon them to expend a portion of it for the defence of the Republic. The legislatures of the New-England States, alarmed, lest the national government should encroach upon those of the States, convert the nation into a military government, and change her citizens to soldiers, manifested their opposition to many of the war-measures of Congress, and to those of James Monroe, Secretary at War, during the most dangerous period of it.

Although this opposition might have increased the insolence of a haughty foe, and alarmed many of the friends of American freedom, it may not be without a salutary effect. It may serve to show that the confederated States, possessing each the right of self-government, have nevertheless a national authority sufficient to call forth all the resources of the Union, and secure

all its rights against an ambitious and powerful enemy. It may serve also, to show that the state governments will always have a watchful eye over the supreme power of the nation.

When a glorious peace was made, and the vastly important services of the then Secretary at War, were duly appreciated, when he became President of the United States, and announced his intention of exploring the Northern and Eastern section of the Union, the whole population, by common consent, resolved to show the President that distinguished respect which "his private virtues and public services" justly entitle him to receive. This was not inconsistent with the most decided opposition amongst the people upon political subjects. However desirable unanimity of sentiment upon moral and religious subjects may be, the history of the world incontestibly proves that an union of parties upon political subjects, is the sure forerunner of despotism. There are no parties in *China*, none in *Turkey*, none in *Russia*, and there is no freedom. Opposition in England, has preserved the few rights which Englishmen now possess. Opposition, in *America* may be the means of preserving the full fruition of enjoyments which Americans, by the blessing of Providence, and their own firmness so happily enjoy.

The capacious mind of the President must have been fully aware of the *right* of the people to oppose *peaceably* his political system ; but he knew they were *all* his fellow citizens ; and *all* entitled to the protection of the government over which he presided ; and it must have been doubly gratifying to him, to see his political opponents, as well as his political friends, tes-



tifying unto him the marked and distinguished attention he received.

*[For the following happy production, I am indebted to some genius to me unknown.]*

### NEW ENGLAND.

WHEN our fathers of yore hove in sight of the shore,  
And the sailors were first heard to sing, Land,  
From their cabin so hamper'd, on deck they all scamper'd,  
To take the first peep at New-England :  
The rough, rugged shores of New-England,  
The wild woods and rocks of New-England,  
So pleased with the view, they directly hove too,  
And they caper'd ashore in New-England.

They tore up the soil, with abundance of toil,  
And they soon made a beautiful green land,  
And they planted a tree, which they call'd Liberty,  
In the generous soil of New-England :  
It flourish'd and grew in New-England :  
Its branches spread over New-England :  
And under its shadow, our fathers have had O !  
The richest of joys in New-England.

But Mr. John Bull, who would lord it full,  
Came out in a rage from Old England ;  
And swore that this tree, no longer should be  
Found growing so high, in New-England :  
That it never belong'd to New-England :  
Though it already bloom'd in New-England ;  
So we soon came to blows ; with a huge bloody nose,  
He was glad to pack off from New-England.

Next came monsieur Frank, all so nimble and crank,  
Who thought o'er the world he should swing hand  
From rabble and robbery, to kick up a bobbery,  
'Mongst the peaceable folks of New-England :  
To sow his wild oats in New-England :  
To sap the fair tree of New-England :  
To our tight little Navy, he soon cried *pecavi*,  
And he caper'd away from New-England.

Now we've peace all around, and with joy we abound,  
Our rights are secur'd in this free land :

We're all now united, we're highly delighted  
With the manners and men of New-England :  
With the clams and the fish of New-England :  
The Rivers and Brooks of New-England :  
And our Army and Navy, will send to Old Davy,  
The foes to the rights of New-England.

The manner of his reception at New-Haven was evincive of the sincerest respect.

“ The Committee, apprised of the disposition of His Excellency the Governour of Connecticut, to manifest a respectful attention to the President while in the state, and of his intention to meet him at New-Haven, requested permission to escort him to town. In connection with a large concourse of ther fellow citizens, they met him accordingly on Wednesday, three miles from the city, and escorted him to his lodgings. The procession was conducted in a handsome style ; was a token of respect entertained by the citizens for their Chief Magistrate, and was a happy presage of the cordial welcome about to be given to the President of the United States.

On the 21st, in the afternoon, the President arrived in the Steam Boat Connecticut, Capt. Bunker. The day was unusually fine, and the whole city and adjacent country were alive on the occasion. The shipping displayed their colours at an early hour.

The approach of the President was announced by a national salute from the revenue cutter, Capt. Lee, when the boat arrived in the mouth of the harbour ; this was succeeded by a salute from fort Hale, under the charge of Lieuts. Dickinson and Munn on the East, and from Capt. Ward's brig on the West side of the bay, and then followed by a salute from Capt. Blake's

company of State Artillery, stationed near the Steam Boat Hotel. A large concourse of people were assembled on the adjacent shore, and while all were manifestly anxious to "catch the joys" of the scene, the utmost harmony and good order prevailed.

Nathaniel Rossiter, Esq. Sheriff of the county of New-Haven, and Robert Fairchild, Esq. Marshal of the District of Connecticut, acting as Marshals of the day, immediately proceeded on board the Steam Boat, and signified to the President the request of the Committee to show him their respects in behalf of their fellow citizens. The Committee, conducted by the Marshals, were introduced to the President, by Abraham Bishop, Esq. Collector of the Port, when the Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Mayor of the City, and Chairman of the Committee, in an appropriate, oral address, in the name and behalf of his fellow citizens, welcomed the Chief Magistrate of the United States to the City of New-Haven; tendered him their congratulations on the interesting occasion, and requested him to accept the escort of Maj. Prescott's Company of Governour's Horse Guards, and that the Committee and their fellow citizens might be permitted to accompany him to his lodgings. The demonstrations of respect manifested by the Committee, were reciprocated in an elegant manner by the President.

The Mayor, preceded by the Marshals and their Assistants, then waited upon him from the boat to the shore, attended by his suite, consisting of Brigadier General Swift, of the Corps of Engineers, and Superintendent of the Military Academy of the U. States, and Mr. Mason, his private Secretary. On his land-

ing the Horse-Guards received him in an handsome style ; and as he passed to the carriage prepared for his reception, attended by the Committee, Captain Blake's Artillery, having formed on the bridge without their pieces, saluted him in a manner which did them honour.

The procession was under the superintendence of the Marshals of the day, and of Col. S. P. Staples, Major Luther Bradley, Nathan Peck, and Henry W. Edwards, Esqrs. who acted as Assistant Marshals, and was peculiarly distinguished for order, regularity, and decency of arrangement.

Major Prescott's Horse-Guards formed the military escort in advance of the President, who was in a coach, attended by the gentlemen of his suite ; the Marshals of the day accompanying his carriage. The Committee, and a numerous collection of citizens from various parts of the state, made up the escort. The bells rung a peal during the ceremonies.

On Saturday morning, the President paid an early visit to the manufactory of Eli Whitney, Esq. erected for the fabrication of fire arms ; an institution which, we understand, has at all times been encouraged by his patronage, and which, on examination, it is presumed, has lost nothing in his estimation.

Soon after his return he visited the Colleges, attended by the President elect, the Professors, and many gentlemen of distinction, minutely examined the Library, Chemical Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, and the elegant Cabinet of Minerals, deposited by Col. George Gibbs.

The Governour's Horse and Foot Guards, Col.



Hoadley's Regiment of Flying Artillery, Capt. Blake's Company of State Artillery, and Capt. Staples' Company of Light Infantry, assembled at an early hour in honour of the occasion. They were formed for review in a handsome style ; the Horse Guards and Col. Hoadley's Regiment on the right ; the Foot Guards and Capt. Staples' Company on the left, and Capt. Blake's Artillery in the centre, and were reviewed by the President at 12 o'clock. Their appearance was such as to do them much credit.

The presence of the Governour and Lieut. Governour did honour to the occasion ; they accompanied the President in the various exhibitions of the day. In the evening, the Committee in behalf of their fellow citizens, expressed to him the high sense they entertained of his visit, with their best wishes for his individual prosperity, and a successful discharge of the duties of his exalted station."

The classical mind of the President must have been exhilarated upon his entrance into this delightful city. In viewing the renowned University of Yale, and inspecting the Library, Chemical Laboratory, Philosophical Apparatus, and the Cabinet of Minerals, he could but remember, that at this seminary, under the eminent Presidents and Professors of it, many of the youths of his native state, here laid the foundation of usefulness to the public, and eminence to themselves. In viewing the ancient State-House, he must have remembered the catalogue of eminent Connecticut Governours, who had therein presided over the deliberations of her Assemblies. He was accompanied by the present Chief Magistrate of that State, OLIVER WOLCOTT,

who had many years before gone hand in hand with him in the Council and Cabinet of the nation. When beholding the elegant edifices for public worship, and worshipping in one of them himself, he must have believed that the people remembered with adoration that Being, who planted the vine and still sustains it.\* In casting his eyes along the extended wharf, he must have been convinced that the enterprise of man sometimes overcomes a natural disadvantage. This city is situated at the head of a small bay, in Long-Island Sound. Its population, including the town, was, in 1810, 7000.

Upon the 23d, at an early hour, the President left this city ; and as he passed through the country from thence to *Middletown*, he was sensibly struck with the perpetual succession of farm houses and cottages ; remarking, upon his arrival upon the banks of Connecticut river, that “ *he was not, upon his passage, without the sight of an house at any time, and most of the time within sight of many.*”

“ At Durham, six miles south, he was met by a large and respectable Committee, together with a number of citizens, and a Company of Cavalry, who escorted him to this place. Upon his approach to the town, he was received by several Companies of Infantry, and a large concourse of the inhabitants. He was mounted on an elegant white horse, provided for the occasion ; and as he rode along, the unaffected truly republican simplicity of his deportment, attracted for our Chief Magistrate

\* The motto of the arms of Connecticut, is “ *Qui transtulit, sustinet.*”

that spontaneous tribute of respect, which many a crowned head may wish for, but can never hope to receive. The highest officer of our Republic, passing through a section of the country which he had never before beheld, with all the plainness of a private citizen, requiring no attention, but every where met by voluntary demonstrations of attachment, presented a spectacle deeply interesting, and morally sublime.

After breakfast, the President took a survey of different manufacturing establishments in the town, and its vicinity. He visited the pistol manufactory of Messrs. Norths, the sword manufactory of Messrs. Starrs, and Mr. Johnson's manufactory of rifles, that species of arms in the use of which Americans particularly excel, and which, aided by the energetic measures of Mr. Monroe, contributed so much to our glorious victory at New-Orleans. The President, and General Swift, were so highly pleased with the specimens of Messrs. Starrs' workmanship, that they each procured one of their beautiful swords, which for temper and proof are probably superior to any made in Europe.

In the afternoon, the President was accompanied on his way to Hartford, for three or four miles, by a large number of citizens, many of whom, together with a troop of Horse, escorted him as far as *Wethersfield*, (12 miles from that place) where they were met by the inhabitants and military of that town, and of *Hartford*, who conducted him to that city in a very handsome style.

In Middletown there are now living but two officers who served in the army of the American revolution. The President, whose gallantry in that service is test-

ed by honourable wounds, was particularly attentive to them both, and feelingly recognized, as an acquaintance during the revolutionary war, one of them who is now broken down by infirmities and age.

If the reception of the President cannot vie in splendour with that of large cities, we may yet venture to assert that few other places have welcomed him with more cordiality and respect."

The city of Middletown is situated upon the west bank of Connecticut river, about thirty-five miles from its mouth. The scite of this place forms a kind of amphitheatre ; upon the western and northern borders of which, a delightful view of it is presented to the eye of the traveller. There are no magnificent private mansions, nor any gorgeous public buildings to attract attention ; but every object is an indication of industry and comfort ; and the manners and deportment of its citizens, shew their refinement and hospitality. Although removed from the immediate danger of invasion, its enterprising citizens are constantly furnishing *rifles*, *swords* and *pistols*, for the defence of their common country. The woollen manufactory here, under the direction of Alexander Wolcott, Esq. Collector of the Port, will vie with the first in the Union. In this city, is the neat and elegant residence of the Hero of Champlain, where he can retire, crowned with the laurels of war, into the delightful scenes of domestic peace. In this city is established a branch of the National Bank. Its population, in 1810, was a little over 2000.

The President left this city upon the 23d, in the afternoon, accompanied by Gen. SWIFT, his private Secretary, Mr. MASON, and Gen. HUMPHREY, once the



Aid-de-camp of WASHINGTON, and afterwards the Biographer of PUTNAM. Upon his arrival at *Wethersfield*, he found a large collection of citizens ready to greet his arrival. But their acclamations could not drive from his recollection his early congressional friend, the Hon. STEPHEN MIX MITCHELL, a resident there, who had recently retired from the office of Chief Justice of Connecticut. He paid him a visit ; and although the frost of age was visible upon their honoured heads, their hearts warmed into fervour upon meeting, after a long absence. The interview was short, but delightful. The President proceeded toward the city of Hartford ; and at about a mile south of the city, he and his suite left their carriage, and, elegantly mounted on horse-back, approached it.

His reception in this place, did credit to the taste and patriotism of the citizens.

On Monday, the 23d, from previous arrangement, the first Company of the Governour's Horse Guards, under the command of Maj. Buck, repaired to *Wethersfield*, about four miles from this city, to receive the President. A large concourse of citizens from this and the neighbouring towns, also assembled there, and escorted the President to the south green in this city, where the Hartford Artillery, commanded by Capt. Ripley ; the East Hartford Artillery, commanded by Capt. Olmsted ; the Simsbury Artillery, commanded by Capt. Humphrey ; the whole commanded by Col. Johnson, fired a national salute. He was then received by the first Company of the Governour's Foot Guards, commanded by Major Goodwin ; Capt. Johnson's, Capt. Wadsworth's, Capt. Rockwell's, Capt. Ells-

worth's, and Capt. Brown's Infantry Companies, under the command of Col. Loomis, and a detachment of Cavalry, under command of Col. Gleason ; and the whole of the immense assemblage of soldiers and citizens, escorted the President over the city bridge, which was elegantly ornamented with three lofty arches, thrown over it, composed of evergreen and laurel, in imitation of the triumphal arches of Rome, under which the benefactors of the Commonwealth passed.

From the centre arch was suspended a label, "*March 4th, 1817.*" As the President passed the bridge, he was in the most animated manner, cheered by the citizens. An elegant flag waved over the arches, with the letter M ; it being the same letter reversed, which on election day meant WOLCOTT.

He was escorted by this numerous assemblage to Morgan's Coffee House, where he received the congratulations and the address of the citizens delivered by John Morgan, Esq. senior Alderman ; to which he gave an elegant, appropriate, and impressive answer. He then, with General Swift, and his private Secretary, Mr. Mason, reviewed the elegant line of troops drawn up in Main-Street. He soon after visited the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, expressed his admiration of the astonishing progress of the pupils, and retired to his lodgings amidst the most numerous collection of soldiers and citizens ever witnessed in Hartford. The whole was an unequivocal expression of public sentiment. It shews that James Monroe is the man whom "*the people delight to honour.*"

*The following is the address delivered to the President.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The pleasing duty has devolved on us of presenting you the congratulations of the citizens of Hartford, on your arrival in this city. It is with sentiments of regard for private worth, no less than respect for official dignity, that the personal presence of the first Magistrate of our Nation is associated.

The endearing relation which subsists between the people of a free country and their political father and guide, is peculiarly fitted to cherish and ennoble these sentiments.

It is no less our happiness, sir, than yours, that your administration has commenced at a period gilded by the recent exploits of our Army and Navy, and at the same time enjoying the tranquillity and security of peace ; when full scope is given to the enterprize, industry and skill of our citizens, in the employments of agriculture and manufactures ; when the pursuits of science, and the cultivation of the arts of civilized life are encouraged by their appropriate rewards ; and when the spirit of party, with its concomitant jealousies and misrepresentations, no longer “ render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by paternal affection.” We anticipate in your administration, commenced under such auspices, and blessed with the smiles of Him, “ whose dominion is an everlasting dominion ;” a period of glory to our country, and of honour to yourself.

The State of Connecticut, as she was among the first to adopt the Constitution of the United States, so will she always be among its most firm and zealous supporters.

The people of this State, while they cherish a high spirit of freedom, are, from the force of our institutions and habits, distinguished also for their love of order and submission to the laws. In pursuing a policy, which, as we confidently expect, will give the best effect to the principles of our government ; establishing commerce upon a permanent basis ; render us strong and in-

dependent ; confer on us a distinct and elevated national character ; and secure to our country those high advantages, which seem destined for her by Providence, you may be assured of an hearty support.

May Heaven grant, Sir, that your life may be long and happy ; and that the freedom and independence of our country may be perpetual.

JOHN MORGAN;

In behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen of the city of Hartford.

HARTFORD, June 23, 1817.

*To which the President made the following Reply :*

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Hartford.

FELLOW-CITIZENS ;

I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgements for the favourable sentiments which you have expressed towards me, and the kind and friendly manner in which you have received me. No one can take more interest than I do in the present prosperous and happy condition of our country. Having witnessed two wars, attended with imminent distress, and which made a severe trial of our institutions, I see, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, the happy consequences attending our exertions, and which you have so justly described in the review which you have taken of them. Blessed with peace, agriculture, the arts, and commerce flourishing ; jealousies subsiding, and our bond of union daily gaining strength, our situation is peculiarly happy, and the prospect of its long continuance the most flattering. In a State where the arts and sciences are so happily cultivated, and which has evinced so strong an attachment to the cause of liberty, full confidence is entertained, that it will always be found among the most zealous supporters of that cause, and of our most excellent Constitution.

JAMES MONROE.



The city of Hartford was the first place upon the river Connecticut, in the interior, where a permanent settlement was made by Europeans. A selected company, from the ancient colony of Massachusetts, commenced their travels to the westward, in pursuit of a fertile region. Upon the banks of this beautiful stream they found it, and began the arduous labour of planting a new colony. Providence smiled upon the undertaking, and blessed the labour of their hands. This city has always been the leading place in the state ; although the legislature alternately sits here and at New-Haven. This practice arose from the union of the ancient colonies of *Connecticut* and *New-Haven*, uniting together to form the *State* of CONNECTICUT. No interior town in New-England unites more advantages than Hartford. Although it will not rank with great commercial places, it commands a great proportion of the trade of the fertile and flourishing country upon the Connecticut, from Canada to its mouth ; a stream unrivalled in the New-England States. An active trade is also carried on from this place with the West Indies, and with most of the other States. Hartford is situated upon the West bank of this river, about fifty miles from its mouth, and at the head of sloop navigation ; it being navigable for boats of considerable burthen, 200 miles above it. The city is divided into two sections by the Little river. The main street is nearly two miles in length upon the height of ground ; a number of streets running from it, East to the Connecticut, and West to the Little river, and the adjoining country. The public buildings, considering the size of the place, are not exceeded by any town in the union. The State-House, the Brick

Meeting-House, and the two banks, are fine specimens of architecture, and excite the admiration of travellers.

The toll bridge across the Connecticut river, at this place, and the cause-way through the adjoining meadow, will not suffer by a comparison with the first works of this kind in the union.

Although this place can boast of no literary institution above a grammar school ; yet it will forever be remembered as the first place in the Western world that established an institution for the instruction of the *Deaf and Dumb*. The Abbe SICARD, of *France*, has already had his name enrolled amongst the benefactors of mankind. His pupils, one an American, a native of Hartford, the other a Frenchman, are conductors of the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* in this city. Language is incompetent to the grateful task of eulogizing the founders of this institution. By their benevolent aid, they are rescuing a portion of their fellow creatures from a humiliating state of mental imbecility, and giving them a rank in the intellectual world. Without their aid, the interesting objects of their benevolence, with the *human form*, would rise but little above mere *animal nature*. The unceasing assiduity of Mr. GALLAUDETT, and LE CLERC, the conductors of this institution, has secured to them the undivided approbation of men, and angels must smile with complacency upon their labours. This institution owes its origin to private munificence. Much has been done from this source. The Legislature of Connecticut made the first grant from a *public treasury*. It requires the fostering aid of the *nation*. The President has visited this Assylum, and his known

and acknowledged philanthropy excites a hope, that his influence will be exerted to make this an *Asylum* for the *Deaf and Dumb* in humble and dependent life, as well as for those whose abundant means enable them, from their own resources, to obtain the inestimable blessing of rational reflection.

The benevolent founders of this institution have it in contemplation to erect a building in the South part of this city, suitable for a college for the *Deaf and Dumb*. The place selected, will embrace the delightful scenery, and the salubrious air of the country, within a few minutes walk of the city. As long as heaven permits the world to remain as it is, and continues to call human beings into existence, this *ASYLUM* will be resorted to as an aid for the deficiencies of Nature. A portion of man have always been born *Deaf and Dumb*, and probably will so be born hereafter. The population of the city and town, in 1810, was 6000.

Early upon the 24th, the President and his suite left this place, after visiting the State Arsenal, with the Quarter-Master-General of the State; and, passing through the flourishing towns of Windsor and Suffield, arrived at Springfield, in Massachusetts, the same day in the forenoon.

“ The President arrived at the line of Massachusetts, on the West side of the Connecticut, about two o'clock, where he was met by an escort from this town and the vicinity, consisting of about sixty gentlemen on horseback, and so many other gentlemen in carriages, as to make the retinue extend more than half a mile when in close order. In this manner he was introduced into town. At the bridge, he was met by the Artillery

Company commanded by Capt. Warriner, and a federal salute was immediately commenced, and the bells rung. On his arrival at Bennett's Inn, he was received by a concourse of people as large as we recollect ever to have seen on any former occasion. The following Address was then delivered by the Chairman of the Committee, to which the President made a highly satisfactory answer, verbally ; a written one not being requested or expected."

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;

We wait on you as a Committee, in behalf of the people of this and the neighbouring towns, cordially to welcome your arrival within the limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of such extent is the country over which, by the voice of the people, according to our excellent Constitution, you are called to preside ; so various and all important are the duties of your high station, that but a small portion of our citizens could ever expect the honour and favour of personally knowing their Chief Magistrate.

When your Excellency's intention to visit the Northern States during this season, and the other States of the Union, whenever your cares and arduous labours at the seat of government would admit of your leaving it, was announced, we contemplated it with pleasure, as having a tendency to draw still closer that bond of union which ought never to be broken, or even relaxed, by the intrigues of foreign nations, or the faults and follies of our own.

In personally viewing the various establishments made by the government of the United States, since the adoption of the Constitution, for the security and defence of our country, we sincerely hope your Excellency will see much to approve ; and that in this place you will find the efforts made to relieve us from that dependence on other nations for implements of war, (so



painful to us during our struggle for independence) not unworthy of your notice and approbation. We ardently wish your Excellency prosperity in your journeying ; perfect self-complacency in your administration of the government ; and, under the smiles of Providence, all personal blessings.

“ The President and his suite went on horseback, escorted as before, to view the public works of the United States. When he reached the public ground on the hill, he was again received with a federal salute. On his return to the inn, 410 children assembled from the several schools in the village, passed in procession before the door of the inn, where the President was. One of the Committee said to the President :—We here present to your excellency the hopes of our country, and we are endeavouring to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in the pure principles of republican government.”—To which the President replied :—“ I am much pleased and gratified with their appearance, and I pray God to bless them and you, and carry your good design into effect.”

The President left town about 4 o'clock, P. M. on his way to New-London, escorted by about 40 gentlemen on horseback, to the line of Connecticut, on the east side of the river.”

Upon entering the flourishing town of Springfield, the President was animated at the appearance of a village upon the banks of the Connecticut, seventy five miles from its mouth, offering to the view of the traveller every appearance of wealth, and every evidence of temporal enjoyment. Historical recollections would make him reflect, that this place, then enjoying the

blessings of a mild and well regulated government, was, in 1786, surrounded by a rebellious banditti, led by *Daniel Shays*, the *Jack Cade* of New-England, threatening the lives of its unoffending citizens, and endeavouring to subvert the institutions of civil society. It was not like the insurrections of English peasantry, demanding of government a redress of real grievances, a diminution of exorbitant taxes, and a supply of necessary food; but a rebellion excited by those turbulent and restless spirits, who commence a riot without reason, and cannot be reasoned into submission. When the rebellion of a Shays is remembered, it will not be forgotten that it was suppressed by the firmness and prudence of a Shepherd, with the loss of but little blood. He might have said with *Cæsar*, "*I came—I saw—I conquered.*"

In this town, there has long been in operation the most celebrated manufactory of fire arms in the union. The cannon that have here been made, have thundered defiance to our enemies, and scattered death through their ranks. For some years past, more than twelve thousand stand of superior small arms have here been annually made for the public service. The President, in viewing this important establishment, and inspecting these weapons of death, would not, with a French monarch, cause to be stamped upon them—" *Lex ultima Regis*"—but he might well exclaim—"These are the defence of our beloved Republic."

The people of Springfield imitated the example of an ancient patriot, who, when his Supreme Ruler was passing through his dominions to receive the donations of his people, presented to him his numerous offspring,

exclaiming, "*These are my treasures.*" The philanthropic and patriotic bosom of our beloved Chief Magistrate must have swollen with rapture, when "*the hopes of our country*" were presented to him by their parents ; and he might well pronounce the blessing he did, "*I pray God to bless them and you.*"

The President, ardent in the pursuit of the great objects of his Tour, left this place in haste ; but must have "*cast a long and ling'ring look behind.*" He passed through the town of *Long Meadow*, where hemp is produced in abundance for the supply of cordage for the American navy ; and through *Enfield* and *East-Windsor*, where American liquor is manufactured in great quantities for the American army. He lodged at *East Hartford*. In passing from Springfield to this place, the President was charmed with the fertility of the country, and his view of it was not obstructed by any public attention from the people.

Upon the morning of the 25th, he arose with the rising sun, and with his retinue, passed through a country where the industry of man has converted a country, having no natural claim to fertility, into a garden ; and arrived at New London in the afternoon. This place, which was, in the last war, defended so well by the judicious arrangements of the then Secretary at War, and at this time President of the United States, received him in the following manner.

"The President with his suite, was met by the Committee of Arrangements ; when, being escorted by the first Company of Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Dennis, and respectfully followed by a long procession of citizens, they passed down State street and

Bank street, to the house of Mr. P. T. Taber, where arrangements had been made for his accommodation ; the citizens, under the direction of the Marshals, forming two lines, between which, preceded by the military, he passed to his lodgings. The President then received the customary salutes of the military, and was cheered by the grateful smiles of the people. Salutes were fired from the Artillery, from the U. States vessels, and from Fort Trumbull.

Soon after, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, waited on the President, and presented an address in behalf of the city, to which he made a reply. The Court of Common Pleas, then in session, accompanied by the principal gentlemen of the bar, waited on him with their congratulatory respects. A number of other gentlemen were also introduced, presenting their congratulations.

The visit of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to this place, was highly pleasing to the people, and cannot fail to excite in their minds grateful sentiments for the mild and happy government under which they live, and a high respect for him who is at the head of the nation."

## ADDRESS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of New-London, in behalf of the Corporation, with high respect for his personal character, and great veneration for his exalted station, embrace this occasion to welcome the President of the United States on his safe arrival in this place.

A visit from the Chief Magistrate of a nation so re-



spectable and important in the scale of political existence as the United States, to this portion of the Union, is an occurrence, interesting to the patriot, and highly gratifying to the feelings of this community ; an occurrence which as individuals, we shall remember, and which the Corporation will record.

It affords us consolation that your administration has commenced at a period favourable for improvement, for the establishment of a national—of an American character. A period when the storms of war have passed, and days of peace commenced ; when party spirit is assuaged, and a spirit of mutual charity and forbearance nationally prevails.

That the President of the United States, in common with his fellow citizens, is enjoying that state of peace, which his own agency and energy so essentially produced, is to us a source of pleasing reflection and consideration.

We trust that we may be indulged in the pleasing contemplation, that we possess our habitations in safety ; that our shores are free from alarms, and that the waters of our harbours are relieved from the presence of a threatening and a hostile fleet.

With great satisfaction, we once more behold in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, a man who, in his youth, had an agency in achieving, with his sword, the independence, and establishing the pillars of that government, of which he is now the head, and which is the pride of America, and the wonder of the world.

From the high stations you have held, and honourably sustained—from the eminent services you have rendered our common country, we have a happy assurance, under Divine Providence, of an honourable and prosperous administration ; and that under the auspices of your government, we shall be a united and a happy people.

Nothing can give more satisfaction, than a consideration of the parental view, and extensive survey which the President is taking of the northern section of that country, which is happily united under a government of energy and freedom ; and of which, by the choice of a

great and enlightened people, he is now the political head.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept our sincere wishes that your life may be prolonged and happy ;—That your administration may be prosperous and blessed ;—That your journey may be pleasant ; and that you may, in health and safety, be returned to the bosom of your family, and all your endearing and domestic relations, with happiness and satisfaction.

JEREMIAH G. BRAINARD, *Mayor*,

June 25, 1817.

*The President's reply.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of New-London.

FELLOW-CITIZENS ;

In making a Tour through the Eastern States, with a view to public defence, New-London had a strong claim to attention ; and in visiting it, I have been much gratified by the very friendly reception which has been given to me.

Aware of the favourable circumstances under which I have commenced the duties of the high trust to which I have been appointed by my fellow citizens, it will be my zealous endeavour to derive from them, in the administration of the government, all the advantages which they can afford. It is only by making adequate preparation for war, now that we are blessed with peace, that we can hope to avert that calamity in future. It is only by a vigorous prosecution of the war, when it becomes inevitable, that its evils can be mitigated, and an honourable peace be soon restored.

In the pursuit of great national objects, it is equally the interest and the duty of the whole American people to unite. Happy in a government which secures to us the full enjoyment of all our civil and religious rights, we have every inducement to unite in its support. With such union we have nothing to dread from foreign powers.

For the kind interest which you take in my welfare,

I beg you to accept of my warmest thanks, and to be assured of the sincerity with which I reciprocate it, in favour of the citizens of New-London, and its vicinity.

JAMES MONROE.

“ On Thursday morning, the President, with his suite, attended by Com. Bainbridge, Capt. Oliver H. Perry, and other distinguished military and naval officers present, were conveyed in barges to Fort Trumbull. On his leaving the wharf, a salute was fired by the Enterprize sloop of war ; and on his landing a salute was fired from the Fort.

After inspecting the site and works of Fort Trumbull, he proceeded across the harbour to Groton, to visit Fort Griswold, that memorable spot, which a band of Volunteer Militia bravely defended, when assaulted by the British troops, September 6, 1781 ; and where a large number were sacrificed after the surrender of the Fort.

A national salute was fired from Fort Griswold, when the President landed. He was met by a committee of Arrangements, and a large assemblage of citizens of Groton and the neighbouring towns ; all vying with each other in expressions of respectful attention to him, whom the nation has distinguished by its honours.

He was then escorted to the Fort by the first Company of Grenadiers of the eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Dabell, and accompanied by the select men, and civil authority, and followed by a long cavalcade of citizens, to the gate of Fort Griswold.

He entered the Fort with his suite, the naval and military officers present, and several distinguished citizens. In the Fort, at his request, some of the *surviving*

*heroes* who so valiantly defended it in the revolutionary war, were introduced to the President. The scene now became truly interesting. After a lapse of so many years, Fort Griswold, and the hill on which it stands, becomes again distinguished in the annals of our country. There we behold the Nation's Chief; and *at his side the hoary Veteran*—who, *on that spot*, thirty-seven years having since passed, stood as a Volunteer in defence of his Country and his Home; and after surrendering to a superior force was wounded and left for dead.

Mr. Park Avery, and his brother Mr. Ebenezer Avery, of Groton, both upwards of seventy years of age were among the few survivors present. Their scars were too conspicuous to permit them to escape the particular notice and kind attention of President Monroe. Past scenes crowded on his recollection, and when, under the impulse of the moment, he laid his hands on the traces of their wounds; these venerable patriots realized that their country blessed them, while her Chief gratefully noticed the scars which bore honourable testimony to their valour, and their sufferings in her defence.

After inspecting the Fort, and its very commanding site, the President was received by the military and citizens, who were paraded at the gate, and waiting with great order and decorum. He was then escorted in the same order as before, to the house of Capt. Elijah Bailly, where refreshments were prepared.

The Steam Boat Fulton, Capt. Law, having been politely offered, lay waiting at a short distance from the wharf. The President being respectfully saluted, went



on board the *Fulton*, and proceeded up the river *Thames*, about six miles, which afforded an opportunity for examining this important river, with its numerous and valuable accommodations for a navy. He returned to this city about 2 o'clock, P. M."

The President lodged at New-London upon the night of the 25th. The next morning, at an early hour, he entered the well known *Enterprize* sloop of war, and, accompanied by other United States vessels, passed Fort Trumbull, which fired the customary salute, and proceeded to Gardiner's Bay. He here surveyed the commodious bay where an English squadron under Sir *Thomas M. Hardy*, the favourite\* of Lord *Nelson*, for a long time blockaded an American squadron that had become familiar with victory.

The town of New-London, the key to Connecticut, has suffered from the operations of war ever since Connecticut was settled. In the early stages of the settlement of the State, it was the seat of savage warfare. In the revolutionary war, it suffered not so much by a foreign foe, as by a native traitor, born in its neighbourhood. The name of *Benedict Arnold*, is the first term of execration, that its tender infants lisp from their innocent lips. Our excellent President remarks, in his INAUGURAL SPEECH—"I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason."

Had *Arnold* been recovered from the British army, after having betrayed his native country, the President

\* After Lord *Nelson* had lost an arm in battle, he was accompanied by *Hardy* to an interview with the Lords of Admiralty. Lord —— lamented the loss of his right arm. *Nelson*, turning to *Hardy*, said, "Here is my right arm."

could not have said this. Arnold must have died as a traitor, and Andre, the accomplished, the generous, and courageous Andre, would have escaped an ignominious death.

It may not be deemed a digression when describing the city of *New London*, to allude to Arnold, who partially destroyed it in the revolutionary war. He was born in the county of New-London, Connecticut. In the early stages of the revolutionary war, he was raised to the rank of Colonel. He was entrusted with daring and difficult expeditions, and his success exceeded the expectations excited by his previous character for prudent courage. But avarice, the gangrene of the human mind, was his ruling passion. He converted the power entrusted to him to aid the cause of his endangered country, into an instrument to augment his own wealth. His companions in arms complained loudly of his penurious injustice. Congress regarded their complaints, and WASHINGTON admonished him for his abuses. But gentle reproof was lost upon his sordid heart. Instead of producing that reformation which deserved reproof, always effects in a generous bosom, it only tended to arouse the revengeful spirit of disappointed avarice. He knew full well, that Britain, with all her boasted prowess, had sometimes conquered by her gold. His attachment to that was more devoted than that he owed to the land of his nativity, and he sold himself, and betrayed his country, for thirty thousand pounds sterling. But that watchful Providence that succours the just, and defeats the machinations of the wicked, thwarted his diabolical intentions. *West Point* was preserved; Arnold fled his country; left

the generous and noble Andre to die ; and although the enemy wished to enjoy the fruits of the *treason*, they always detested the *traitor*. Hated by his new *friends*, and detested by his own countrymen, he became the spoiled child of desperation. With a clan of modern Vandals, he entered the town where he had once enjoyed the sweets of hospitality, and subjected it to conflagration. He entered Fort *Griswold*, with the ferocity of a *dæmon*, almost depopulated a whole town, and put to death the valiant LEDYARD with his own sword, after compelling him to surrender it.

“Is there not some hidden curse, some chosen  
 “Thunder, red with uncommon wrath,  
 “To blast the wretch who owes *his greatness*  
 “To his *country's ruin*.”

The city of *New London* is situated upon the west side of the river Thames at its mouth. It has one of the finest harbours in America, and may almost bid defiance to a naval enemy, as was clearly demonstrated in the last war. A British fleet, for nearly two years, commanded by *Hardy* and *Hotham*, were compelled to lay at a respectful distance, and see one of their finest frigates captured by DECATUR, proudly hoisting the “*star spangled banner*” in their presence. The population of New London in 1810, was 3300.

The President left Gardiner's Bay on the morning of the 27th, and proceeded to *Stonington*. I am indebted to the politeness of *George Hubbard*, Esq. for an account of the President's reception in this patriotic little town.

“The Tour of our beloved Chief Magistrate was a subject of universal attention among all our citizens.

On the 27th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the President arrived in the harbour at the east end of Fishers' Island Sound, in the Revenue Cutter *Active*, Capt. Cahoon, accompanied by the sloop of war *Enterprize*, the *Newport*, and New Haven Revenue Cutters, attended by his suite, Com. Bainbridge, Gen. Miller, and other distinguished naval and military gentlemen. The Cutter came to anchor about half past three o'clock. A Committee, appointed for that purpose by the Warden and Burgesses, consisting of Messrs. Enoch Burrows, Paul Babcock, and George Hubbard, immediately repaired on board, and waited upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and, in fifteen minutes after, the Committee, in a boat from the shore, preceding the barge of the President, with his suite, Gen. Swift and Mr. Mason, and attended by Com. Bainbridge and Gen. Miller, under a national salute from the Cutter, landed. The Committee first landing and receiving the President with congratulations.

He was then waited upon by the Committee and Col. Randal, followed by his suite, through a double row of citizens, uncovered, he being also uncovered, to his lodgings, at Capt. *Thomas Swans*. A salute was fired from the shore as a demonstration of joy, from the same eighteen pounder, which, on the ever memorable 9th day of August, 1814, sent terror and dismay amongst Sir *Thomas M. Hardy's* squadron.

A very large and respectable concourse of citizens, from this and the adjoining towns, uttered their spontaneous welcome by three hearty cheers, which was reciprocated by the President showing himself at the door and bowing.



Soon after his arrival, the Warden and Burgesses being assembled for the purpose, waited upon the man whom the people delight to honour.

The President then received the congratulations of a large number of distinguished citizens, several volunteers who were present at the bombardment in the late war, and he particularly noticed Mr. *John Minor* of this town, who was rendered blind in the contest referred to, nearly two years.

After which he visited the battery, or redoubt on which the guns were planted in the bombardment in 1814 ; and which is now converted to husbandry and horticulture. He also visited the U. S. Arsenal.

A circumstance peculiarly interesting, and which attracted the attention of the President, at the Arsenal, will not soon be forgotten. Mr. *Edward Horton*, a Volunteer in Fort Griswold at the time of its capture in 1780, was presented, clad in the vest worn at that time, perforated with several ball holes in the region of the heart, which was laid bare ; the President paid particular and marked attention, and examined his honourable scars ; and observed to him “ *it was a wonderful providential kindness that he was restored to health.*” He also paid marked attention to Mr. *Daniel Horton* brother of Edward, who at the same time and place, received twenty three wounds to the bone.

One of those ponderous engines of conflagration and death, usually called carcasses, sent amongst the inhabitants of Stonington, and which holds a conspicuous place in the principal street in the Borough, handsomely painted with the following inscription ;—“ Bomb Ship Terror, weight 215 pounds, without effect, August, 9,

1814," was minutely examined by Mr. Monroe and suite. In the evening the President received the visits of a number of citizens."

The town of Stonington forms the south-east corner town in the State, and is situated upon Long Island Sound. The compact part of it is incorporated into a Borough; and is inhabited by a people of great enterprise. The unparalleled courage and cool resolution with which it was defended in the last war, will be a theme of patriotic exultation, as long as its rocky foundation shall remain unmoved, and as long as patriotic valour shall find admirers. Although the Stonington band of twenty did not, like the Spartan band of three hundred, fall victims to their courage, yet it was no less conspicuous than theirs; and the point at Stonington, like the Defile at Thermopylæ, will forever be celebrated by the historian. The President must have reflected, with all the pleasure of delight, that so long as the Republic had such defenders, it was safe.

Upon the morning of the 28th, he entered the *Enterprise* under a national salute, and, by a propitious breeze, was wafted in this favourite vessel, (that has compelled a Barbarian corsair and an English sloop of war, to strike their flags) to the island of Rhode Island.

The prescribed limits of this work forbids me the gratification and the grief of giving a minute geographical and historical account of this, which, in the estimation of American and European travellers, is the most beautiful island attached to the continent of America: It is situated near the mouth of Providence river, and is approached from the north by Bristol Ferry—from the south-west over Narraganset Bay. Upon entering

upon the island from the Ferry, the traveller begins gradually to ascend. When he has reached the highest part of it, admiration compels him to stop and survey, with his eye, the surrounding scenery. Upon the west, he beholds a noble stream uniting with the ocean, and vessels of the heaviest burthen ascending it to the flourishing town of Providence, thirty miles above. To the north, he catches a distant view of the delightful towns of *Bristol* and *Warren*. To the east and the south, he beholds the majestic waves of the Atlantic, washing the shores of this delightful island. Could he gaze with the poetic eye and fervent imagination of a Moore, he could, with him, exclaim,

“O ! nature, how bless'd and bright are thy rays,  
“O'er the face of creation enchantingly thrown.”

In the midst of these raptures he would pause. He would reflect that the river and the ocean that surrounds this island, the boasted land of freedom, has long borne upon their bosoms the unoffending natives of the continent of Africa. Much of the wealth that has enabled its inhabitants to increase the charms of nature by the magnificent structures of art, has been acquired by the detestable traffic in human flesh. While the moral spectator is surveying the highly cultivated fields of this enchanting island, and upon the banks of this noble river, he will think of *Aeldema*, the *field of blood* : and remember that the fertile fields of the *South* would now be cultivated by American freemen instead of African slaves, had it not been for the reprehensible and avaricious enterprise of the slave merchants of the *North*.

I hope to be excused for expressing my feelings upon the subject of slavery, and for introducing the following paragraph from *Robbins' Journal*, pages 132, 133.

“ It is upon this coast (Guinea) that the *Slave Trade*, has so long, to the indelible disgrace of the Christian world been prosecuted. The inhabitants are described, by all historians, as mild and peaceable. Possessing a country of great fertility ; having no means of making conquests, or extending dominion, they remain where nature has placed them, unmoved by the sordid demands of avarice, or the more splendid and guilty calls of ambition. The different tribes or kingdoms, sometimes make war upon each other ; but they are urged on to warfare by European and American merchants, to capture each other to furnish slave ships with their cargoes. With a few paltry toys, calculated to catch the fancy of untutored barbarians, they induce the natives to prey upon each other, and exchange their countrymen for baubles. After doing this, a Christian merchant excuses himself by saying *the Africans enslave each other !* This reasoning may be conclusive before a tribunal of slave merchants assembled in a princely mansion, that owes its splendour to human blood ; but all the courts of Europe have very recently, by common consent, united to wipe the foul stain from the character of their respective nations, impressed upon them by this inhuman, detestable, and diabolical traffic. The Constitution of the United States is the first one that absolutely prohibited it.”

As the ancient statesmen of our Republic prohibited this traffic, so its modern ones, with a benevolence truly sublime, are endeavouring to restore wretched Africans to their native country, by the measures of the “ Colonization Society.” Its officers are,



*President.*

Hon. Bushrod Washington.

*Vice Presidents.*

Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.  
 Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky.  
 Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts.  
 Col. Henry Rutgers, of New-York.  
 Hon. John E. Howard, }  
 Hon. Samuel Smith, } of Maryland.  
 Hon. John C. Herbert, }  
 John Taylor, Esq. of Virginia.  
 Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.  
 Robert Ralston, Esq. }  
 Richard Rush, Esq. } of Pennsylvania.  
 Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia.  
 Samuel Bayard, Esq. New-Jersey.

*Managers.*

Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, John Laird, Rev. Dr. James Laurie, Rev. Stephen B. Balch, Rev. Obed B. Brown, Benj. G. Orr, John Peter, Edmund J. Lee, Wm. Thornton, Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Henry Carroll.

F. B. Caldwell, Esq. *Secretary.*  
 John G. M'Donamb, *Recording Secretary.*  
 David English, *Treasurer.*

The President left the Enterprize, and, by a Revenue Cutter was landed at Newport, upon Rhode-Island, on the 28th.

“ On his arrival in the harbour, salutes were fired from Forts Wolcott and Adams, the bells were rung and colours displayed on the shipping, and in various parts of the town ; and on his leaving the Revenue Cutter, salutes were fired from the Artillery, on Gardiner's wharf, and from the Cutter.

On his landing, the President, introduced by Com. O. H. Perry, was received by the Committee of the town, and by a great number of naval and military officers, and by them conducted to his house, under a military escort, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tower, consisting of the Artillery Company of the town of Newport, and the first and third Companies of militia, commanded by Captains Shaw and Place ; followed by a procession of civil and military officers, citizens, and strangers.

In the course of the day, the President visited and inspected the garrisons of Forts Wolcott and Adams, with the order and neatness of which, he expressed himself highly gratified. He also made an excursion to Tomini Hill, a very commanding height in the vicinity of that town.

His Excellency Gov. Knight arrived in town from Providence, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, in the Steam-Boat, and in the same afternoon waited upon, and was introduced to the President.

On Sunday, the President attended divine service in the morning, at Trinity Church ; in the afternoon, at the Rev. Dr. Patten's meeting-house, and in the evening at the Rev. Mr. Elton's meeting-house. On Monday morning he received the visits of a great number of our citizens ; and at 11 o'clock proceeded in a carriage, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, Governour Knight, Com. O. H. Perry, and several other gentlemen, to view the several heights on this Island, the Stone Bridge, and the heights at Tiverton.

The President, during his stay here, visited the Hon. WILLIAM ELLERY, one of the four surviving patriots of the Revolution, who signed the Declaration of Independence.

The following Address was presented to the President of the United States, by the Committee of the town ; to which the President returned a very appropriate extemporaneous answer.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The Committee of the town of Newport come to express the satisfaction felt by them and their fellow-citizens, at your arrival here in the progress of your Tour to survey the condition of your country in relation to its military and naval defence.

Our means are adequate, and a state of peace is propitious to the attainment of the important object you have in view.

In manifesting so deep an interest in this great national concern, you enter auspiciously upon the high duties which have devolved upon you, as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

In viewing the general state of our country, we trust, you have had, and will continue to have, occasions to observe the beneficial effects of our free form of government, on the various interests and general happiness of your fellow citizens ; and that this view will add new force to your love of country, and new incentives to the exertion of your talents, to extend the influence of the national councils, in advancing the national prosperity.

Newport is situated upon the southeast part of the island of Rhode-Island, from which the state derives its name. It is the capital of the state. This island and town has been the theatre of interesting events. It was here the French army, under Count Rocham-

beau ; and the French fleet, under Count De Estaing, landed in the revolutionary war to assist our countrymen in conquering the enemy, whom our ancestors had before learned to conquer single handed and unassisted. It was here, that the enemy having the same common origin with Americans, laid aside the magnanimous character of *Saxons*, and assumed that of *Vandals*, leaving their dismal tracks of desolation, over every part of this beautiful island. We no longer need the assistance of the former, and may bid defiance to the prowess of the latter.

Newport has an excellent harbour, contains a State House, eight edifices of public worship, and nearly 7000 inhabitants. The flattering reception given the President at Newport, was a presage of the distinguished respect he was to witness at Providence. Governour Knight, like Governour Clinton, of New York, and Governour Wolcott, of Connecticut, *voluntarily* tendered to the President his personal respects as the Chief Magistrate of Rhode Island. The civil and military authorities vied with each other in their manifestations of cordial attachment and sincere respect. I must omit particulars, to give place to a brief sketch of the origin of the settlement of this interesting town and state. He arrived in this place upon the 30th day of June.

The subsequent Address to the President of the United States, was presented to him by the Hon. Mr. Burrill, immediately on his arrival at his lodgings in Providence.



## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The Citizens of Providence beg leave to offer to you their sincere and cordial congratulations upon your arrival in this town. With the most sensible pleasure, they again see amongst them the first Magistrate of the Union, under a Constitution, the adoption of which they so earnestly desired, to which they are so much attached, and from the operation of which they have derived so many advantages ; and have the honour of presenting their respectful address to you within their own municipal jurisdiction, as they have before had the satisfaction of doing to two of your illustrious predecessors.

The time and circumstances of your visit to this part of the United States, are such as to excite in every mind the most gratifying and patriotic sentiments. A great and free people in the full enjoyment of peace and good government, unanimously, bestowing upon their Chief Magistrate in his progress through the country, the unsought and spontaneous expressions of their good will and confidence, offers unequivocal evidence of general happiness and freedom, and is a spectacle which no country in the world, except our own, can now exhibit.

The history of the United States affords the most consoling assurances that the attachment of the people to the principles of Liberty and to the blessings of a tranquil and well ordered government, founded upon the will and choice of the majority, arises from rational conviction and experience, and rests upon the solid foundation of early and general education, and good moral habits.

The proofs which you every where receive of the respect and confidence of the people, and of their reverence for our republican institutions, must be to your own mind a source of the highest satisfaction, and a rich reward for all your arduous labours in the public service. May you long continue to receive these rewards, so grateful to your heart, and so honourable to your character, and to witness the increasing prosperi-

ty of the Republic, to whose service, in the field and in the Cabinet, both your youth and your mature age have been so faithfully, and so successfully devoted.

We have the honour to be with the highest respect, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Providence, your most obedient and humble servants.

Signed by the Committee.

*The President's Answer.*

GENTLEMEN :

I receive with great satisfaction the address which the citizens of Providence, through their Committee, have been pleased to communicate to me. The pleasure of my journey has been greatly enhanced by the uniform kindness and promptitude with which the objects of my visit have been seconded by my fellow citizens. Every where in our country the reflecting mind cannot fail to observe the blessings of a free government. Living under a Constitution which secures equal, civil, religious and political rights to all, it is a great consolation in administering it, that the people have formed so just an estimate of its value, and from rational conviction and not from blind prejudices, are sincerely devoted to its preservation.

I hope that this just confidence in the stability of our government may continue to increase ; and if it does, it cannot fail to produce the happiest effects by encouraging a love of our country, and an honest zeal to promote its best and permanent interests. Happy shall I be, if my exertions in the public service shall be so far successful, that they may assist the industry and enterprise of my fellow citizens, in increasing the general prosperity.

JAMES MONROE.

*To the Committee of the Town of Providence.*

Providence is situated at the head of ship navigation, upon Providence river, which divides the town into two sections, being connected together by a bridge. It

owes its settlement to the same cause which drew the ancient Puritans from their native land to New England—*religious intolerance*. “The first planters of New-England,” could not endure the “act of uniformity” in their *own* country, and fled here to enjoy civil and religious liberty. “*The act of uniformity (says the most modern eulogist of the Puritans) rigorously enforced, was the fatal rock upon which the English Church foundered.*”\* But no sooner had the Puritans began to exercise ecclesiastical dominion themselves, than they claimed a submissive acquiescence in their own religious creed. Roger Williams, an eminent minister in Salem, “*being unwilling to renounce or conceal the sentiments which he entertained,*”† but, like an independent Christian, determining to form his own belief upon divine revelation, untrammelled from the mysterious, and inexplicable systems formed by human creatures as imperfect as himself, he was *banished* from the colony of Massachusetts by its government, in 1635. He is admitted, by the work referred to, to have been “*a man of considerable ability and learning, active and diligent in his pursuits, humane and benevolent in his character.*” But he was a non-conformist !

That the English government should have *transported* Muir and Palmer to Botany Bay for reading “*The Rights of Man,*” disseminating its exalted principles in that country, and wishing to see man emancipated from bondage, is not surprising. But that the government of a commonwealth, expressly founded upon the two great pillars of civil liberty, and religious freedom,

\* Hist. “First Planters of New-England,” page 24.

† Ibid. page 96



should drive from its bosom an unoffending citizen, who could not, conscientiously, *conform* to the canonical institutes of that day, excites the astonishment of a reader in the nineteenth century. Mrs. Hutchinson had been banished also from the mother colony for “*errors*” of opinion only. The eminent William Coddington, who adopted her opinions, left the colony ; and, with the aid of the benevolent Williams, settled Rhode-Island, which being connected with Providence plantations, formed a new colony, and obtained a charter in 1643. The State of Rhode-Island, in the revolutionary contest, was without a rival in patriotism.

Roger Williams, having experienced but little of the tender mercies of *man*, in gratitude to *Heaven*, named this place PROVIDENCE. In a *commercial* point of view, it exceeds any interior town in New-England. The trade to the East Indies has been prosecuted by the citizens of this place to an extent truly surprising. Brown’s University in this town maintains a respectable rank with the seminaries of New-England. The cotton manufactories here, were the first of any consequence established in the Eastern States, and are still prosecuted with great vigour. Population in 1810, 10,000. The President left this place upon the first of July, and proceeded towards Boston.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, thinking it improper that the Chief Magistrate of the Union should owe the flattering reception he was sure to meet with in this ancient commonwealth, to republican munificence, and individual hospitality, passed a *resolution* directing the proper authorities to escort the President



through the State, and to draw upon the Treasury for a reimbursement of the expense. He entered the State, and was conducted to *Boston* in the following manner :

“ The President, on his arrival at the lines of the State, was received by Colonel Sumner, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governour, who, by his *command*, bid the President welcome to Massachusetts, requested him to accept of the escort which the *Governour had ordered for him through the State*, and offered his services as an attendant on the President on his way to the Capital, which was accepted, and the attention of the Governour acknowledged by the President with the greatest urbanity. After this ceremony, the President reviewed a body of the militia, under the command of Brigadier General Lincoln, of the fifth division, consisting of a detachment of Cavalry of fifty-eight rank and file, under the command of Capt. Hunt, of Seekonk ; Captain Walker's company of Artillery, from Norton, a company of Light Infantry, from Easton, under the command of Lieut. Alger, a company of Light Infantry, from Rehoboth, under command of Capt. Carpenter, and a Rifle Company from Attleborough, under command of Capt. Daggett, forming a battalion under command of Col. Leach of Easton ; after receiving the marching and standing salutes, the officers and many of the citizens of the neighbourhood were introduced to the President, who then visited the extensive Cotton Factory, under the agency of Timothy Green. Capt. Hunt's cavalry then escorted the President, preceded by the Marshal of the District, to Col. Hatch's in Attleborough, through the fifth Division. Following the President, were a number of citizens of

the town of Seekonk and Attleborough on horseback. Captain Hunt's Cavalry opened to the right and left, and the President, after passing through them, alighted, and received the respects of a number of attending citizens, gentlemen of that town. In a few moments after the President, having received the salutations of Major General Crane, and Brigadier General Guild, of the second brigade, first division, was escorted through General Guild's brigade by a battalion of Cavalry, commanded by Maj. Pond. At Wrentham, he reviewed the third regiment of infantry of the second brigade, commanded by Col. Gowen, partook of a collation, provided in a style of village simplicity by the Selectmen of that town. At Walpole, he halted a few moments at Clapp's Inn, where a number of citizens of the neighbourhood were introduced to him ; and then continued his route to Dedham, where he arrived at 7 o'clock, P. M. His arrival was announced by a national salute from the battalion of Artillery, commanded by Maj. Holbrook. He then reviewed the regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Fisher ; a battalion of Artillery, commanded by Major Holbrook, and the Cavalry, commanded by Major Pond ; and took up his quarters for the night, at the elegant mansion of Mr. Dowse, where a committee from the town of Salem, Major General Dearborn, and a great number of other gentlemen, paid their respects to him. It is but justice to the troops reviewed, to say that their conduct was not only military, but highly exemplary.

In the morning, the President proceeded on foot to Mr. Polly's Inn, where a number of the citizens of the town and country, the officers of the Army and Navy,

and about 150 of the officers of the first division, were introduced to him. Escorted by a battalion of Cavalry, under the command of Major Hollis, from Gen. Dearborn's brigade, the President, and Com. Bainbridge, Gen. Miller, Mr. Mason, his Secretary, and Col. Sumner, his Staff, (designated by him for the occasion,) followed by his suite consisting of the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, followed by Major General Crane, and the officers of the first division, and a number of the citizens of Norfolk county, on horseback, proceeded to Roxbury, where he reviewed a regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Dudley, and a battalion of artillery, commanded by Maj. Gale ; from thence he proceeded to the Boston lines, passing through the Guard, consisting of Capt. Turner's Light Infantry company from Quincy."

In this splendid manner was the President escorted from the southern boundary of Massachusetts to its capital, receiving *that respect* which it had been enjoined upon the official authorities to manifest by a *legislative decree*.

He had before passed through a part of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. He had visited their capitals, and those parts of them most exposed to the incursions of an enemy from the ocean, in order to enable him to determine upon the best mode of defending them.

He had every where witnessed unequivocal indications of the attachment and respect of a patriotic people ; and this respect must have been highly grateful to his feelings, when he knew that it was *voluntary*.



When he entered the commonwealth of Massachusetts, he was respected by command of *The Supreme power of the State*. It would be, perhaps, too fastidious to enquire why the legislature of a State, that had more decidedly opposed the measures of the President than any other in the Union, should be the only one to command the people to respect him. It is enough to say, he was thus respected ; and that no human heart can remain unmoved, when an antagonist offers the hand of reconciliation. It is at such a time, that the divine maxim—“ *to err is human, to forgive divine,*” is called into practice. Should it be asked why the treasures of the State, collected from *every* district in it, should be expended for the gratification of a *few* ? It may also be asked, would *any* citizen of the State, withhold his mite to receive the Chief Dignitary of the greatest Republic, and perhaps the only one on earth, in a manner suitable to his exalted station.

The manner of his reception in the town of Boston is thus described by one of its own editors.

“ A few minutes past 12 o'clock, the President reached the southern barrier of the town, and was met by the Committee of Arrangements, when the Hon. Mr. Otis, from the Committee, addressed him as follows :—

SIR—You are now arrived within the limits of Boston, and these gentlemen are a Committee appointed to welcome your approach, and to escort you to your lodgings. Upon your arrival there, they will avail themselves of your permission, to express to you, in a more formal and respectful mode, than can be done here, the assurances of the unfeigned satisfaction which the citizens of Boston realize in the honour you have been pleased to confer upon them by this visit.



A procession was then immediately formed, and the illustrious visitant escorted to the Exchange Coffee House.

The procession proceeded through Washington Street, and Orange street to Boylston market ; thence through Boylston street, to an opening in the Common, between the Mall and Gun-House ; through lines, formed by the scholars of the different schools, in Boston, attended by their several instructors ; northwardly over the Common, toward the State House, to a point opposite the west end of Winter street ; thence across the Mall, through Winter street, Marlborough street, and Cornhill ; north side of the old State House, and State street, and by the east side of Broad street, as far as Milk street ; thence by the west side of Broad street, to State street, and by the south side of State street, to the head of Congress street, where the President left the procession, with the Committee of Arrangements, who were received by the Independent Company of Cadetts, under Lieut. Col. Rogers, with the customary salutes, and conducted to the rooms in the Exchange Coffee House, which had been provided for the President's reception.

During the march of the cavalcade, salutes were fired from Dorchester Heights, from the Common, Fort Independence, Navy Yard, and 74 gun ship. On passing through State-street, which was fancifully decorated with flags of the United States, a band of music placed in the balcony, fronting the Union Bank, saluted the President, as he passed, with a number of appropriate and patriotic airs.

The numerous merchant vessels in our harbour, honoured the occasion by a display of their flags.

A finer day could not have intervened to add brilliancy and eclat to the interesting scene.

The crowd of spectators in the streets through which the procession passed, and more particularly on the Common, was much greater than has been witnessed in this place, since the visit of the sainted Washington. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the utmost decorum prevailed ; and the procession was conducted throughout, with an order, precision, and regularity, that peculiarly marked the intelligence by which it was directed. On entering the Common, and passing thro' the lines, skirted and adorned by the youths of Boston, the pride and hope of their sires, and of the State, the scene became affectingly interesting, and was participated in, by a more numerous concourse of people, than we ever recollect to have seen on that green and picturesque area. The houses, situated adjacent to the line of march, were filled to repletion.

Shortly after the arrival of the President, at his rooms in the Exchange, he accompanied the Committee of Arrangements to the second gallery of that magnificent building, where Mr. Bulfinch, the Chairman of that Committee, read to him an Address, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, congratulating him on his arrival within the metropolis of Massachusetts ; to which the President made an immediate reply. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, filling the 1st, 3d, and 4th galleries, as well as the area. Col. Austin, on the President retiring, gratified the audience by

a second reading of the address and answer, which were received by repeated bursts of acclamation.

At 5 o'clock the President sat down to dinner with a number of his guests, among which were the Committee of the town, the late President Adams, Governour Brooks, Lieut. Gov. Phillips, Maj. Gen. Dearborn, Commodores Bainbridge and Perry, Capt. Hull, Gen. Miller, President of Harvard University, the Judges of the United States and State Courts, Members of the Executive Council, Marshal of the District, and Sheriff of the County, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, several of the Rev. Clergy, and civil officers of the United States, and many of the civil and military officers of the State, and others, whose names we have not ascertained."

The following is the Address delivered to the President.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of Boston, by their Committee, appointed for the purpose, beg leave to offer to you their cordial and respectful salutations, upon your arrival in this metropolis.

The visit with which you are pleased to honour them, recalls to the recollection of many, their interview with your illustrious predecessor, the Father of his Country, on a similar occasion. They remember with great satisfaction, the hope, the confidence, and the fond anticipation of national prosperity, which his presence inspired ; and it is now, Sir, a subject of congratulation to you, and to themselves, that after thirty years of eventful experiment, during conflicts and revolutions in the old world, which have threat-



ened all, and subverted many of its ancient governments, the Constitution, which was adopted under the auspices of that great man, has acquired vigour and maturity, and that in a season of profound peace, his successor is permitted, by the prosperous state of public affairs, to follow his example, in visiting the extensive country over which he has recently been called to preside.

While this journey affords to many of your fellow citizens, the opportunity and advantage of commencing with you a personal acquaintance, which is always desirable between a people and their rulers, they rejoice at the same time in the belief, that the local information, relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you will derive from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their defence and security ; and enable you to apply in practice, with additional confidence and success those principles of an elevated and impartial policy, which you have been pleased to promulgate, as the basis of your intended administration.

Called to the service of your country at an early period of life, and distinguished in the arduous struggle which obtained its independence, your subsequent occupations, in successive important offices, and various departments, at home and abroad, have afforded you the means of becoming conversant with the foreign and domestic relations of the nation ; and with these qualifications, you are now raised to the highest dignity, which can be conferred by a free people.

These public claims to consideration and attention, from all descriptions of your fellow citizens, are cheerfully admitted by the citizens of Boston ; who are also desirous of evincing their respect for the unblemished tenor of your private character, and their sense of the urbanity and hospitality, which peculiarly characterized your deportment toward all those of your countrymen, who, during the period of your foreign embassies, were so fortunate as to come within the sphere of your civilities and protection.

It is, therefore, with real satisfaction, that they re-



ceive you within the precincts of Boston ; and they pray you to be assured of their earnest solicitude, to contribute by all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment, during your residence in this town.

They, also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the Constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge, avail themselves of this occasion, to express their ardent hope, that the favourable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessing of Heaven, under your guidance, concur to promote the advancement of our beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness ; and that the course and close of your administration, may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your constituents, and the respect of posterity.

*By order of the Committee.*

CHARLES BULFINCH, *Chairman.*

*To which the President was pleased to make the following Reply.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS ;

The kind reception which you have given me, on the part of the citizens of Boston, and which their conduct has so fully confirmed, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will have the goodness to communicate to them.

As no person is more willing than I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of my judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me in this high trust, it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many, who are now present, a like visit from the illustrious commander

of our revolutionary army ; who, by many other important services, had so just a claim to the revered title of father of his country. It was natural that the presence of a citizen, so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed to the establishment of this government, and to whom its administration, in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, a virtuous, and free people, with unlimited confidence in its success ; and it is a cause of general felicitation, and joy to us all, to find that thirty years successful experiment, have justified that confidence, and realized our most sanguine hopes in its favour. Yes, fellow citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all ; a government which should secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil ; and it has been so administered. Let us, then, unite in grateful acknowledgements to the Supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that He will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing to us, and to our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust to which I have been called by my fellow citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own deficiencies. I undertook this Tour, with a view, and in the hope, of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my various and important duties, with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind, and unwearied efforts, shall always be directed. In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence on the firm and generous support of my fellow citizens, throughout our happy Union.

JAMES MONROE.

“ The following address was presented to the President, by a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen :—*Henry Dearborn, Benjamin Austin, Thomas Melville, William Little, Russel Sturgiss, John Brazier, Jacob Rhoades, Esquires, and Doct. William Ingalls.*”

## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The recent session of the Legislature of Massachusetts being closed previously to your arrival in Boston, the Republican members of both branches are deprived of the pleasure of personally paying their respects to the President of the United States. Those members, therefore, who were present at the adjournment, together with a number of their brethren in Boston, have deputed us to offer you their congratulations on your arrival, and to express their high regards for your official and personal character.

We are happy, sir, in having this opportunity not only of expressing our sincere congratulations on your election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, by so large a majority of the Electors, but to bear this public testimony of our estimation of the services rendered your country, in the various stations in which you have heretofore officiated in Europe and America. These are sure pledges that the prosperity of the American Republic will be the object of your pursuit ; and that, while you are desirous of allaying the asperity of party dissensions, you will be anxious to maintain the legitimate principles of the Constitution, with unabated ardour.

The patriot, who has uniformly supported the honour of his country in its various conflicts, is ever entitled to the applause of his fellow citizens. Fully impressed with this sentiment, we gratefully acknowledge your unremitted exertions in vindicating our national and commercial claims, when the immediate calls of the country rendered the services of our most enlightened statesmen, urgent and indispensable. We anticipate with pleasure the blessings arising to the United States, from the wisdom and rectitude of your administration, more particularly in patronizing such institutions as will extend the useful branches of science and literature, and promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of your constituents.

We wish you every blessing, both national and domestic ; and trust that your name will be recorded in



the American annals, with the same respectful veneration as distinguishes the characters of your illustrious predecessors, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and MADISON.

May you pursue your journey under the care of a benign Providence, happy in the reflection, that the personal safety of the Chief Magistrate of a republican government, requires no other protection than what arises from the affections of his fellow citizens. In behalf of our brethren and fellow citizens, we most cordially bid you welcome to the metropolis of Massachusetts.

*To Henry Dearborn, Benjamin Austin, Thos. Melville, William Little, Russel Sturgiss, John Brazer, Jacob Rhoades, and William Ingalls, Esquires.*

I have received, with very great satisfaction, the very friendly welcome which you have given me, on the part of some of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of other citizens of Boston, who had deputed you to offer me their congratulations on my arrival in this metropolis.

Conscious of having exerted my best faculties, with unwearied zeal, to support the rights, and advance the prosperity of my fellow citizens, in the various important trusts with which I have been honoured by my country; the approbation which you have expressed of my conduct is very gratifying to me.

It has been my undeviating effort, in every situation, in which I have been placed, to promote, to the utmost of my abilities, the success of our republican government. I have pursued this policy, from a thorough conviction, that the prosperity and happiness of the whole American people, depended on the success of the great experiment which they have been called to make. All impartial persons now bear testimony to the extraordinary blessings with which we have been favoured. Well satisfied I am, that these blessings are to be imputed to the excellence of our government, and



to the wisdom and purity with which it has been administered.

Believing that there is not a section of our union, nor a citizen who is not interested in the success of our government, I indulge a strong hope, that they will all unite in future, in the measures necessary to secure it. For this very important change, I consider the circumstances of the present epoch, peculiarly favourable. The success and unexampled prosperity with which we have hitherto been blessed, must have dispelled the doubts of all who have before honestly entertained any, of the practicability of our system, and from these a firm and honourable co-operation may fairly be expected. Our union has also acquired, of late, much strength. The proofs which have been afforded, of the great advantages communicated by it, to every part, and of the ruin which would inevitably and promptly overwhelm, even the parts most favoured, if it should be broken, seem to have carried conviction home to the bosoms of the most unbelieving. On the means necessary to secure success, and to advance with increased rapidity, the growth and prosperity of our country ; there seems now to be but little, if any difference of opinion.

It is on these grounds, that I indulge a strong hope, and even entertain great confidence, that our principal dangers and difficulties have passed, and that the character of our deliberations, and the course of the government itself, will become more harmonious and happy, than it has hitherto been.

Satisfied as I am, that the union of the whole community, in support of our republican government, by all wise and proper measures, will effectually secure it from danger ; that union is an object to which I look with the utmost solicitude. I consider it my duty to promote it, on the principles and for the purposes stated ; and highly gratified shall I be, if it can be obtained. In frankly avowing this motive, I owe it to the integrity of my views to state, that as the support of our republican government is my sole object, and in which I consider the whole community equally inter-

ested, my conduct will be invariably directed to that end. In seeking to accomplish so great an object, I shall be careful to avoid such measures as may, by any possibility, sacrifice it.

JAMES MONROE.

The President remained a number of days in the town of Boston and its vicinity. His object in visiting it, was not to excite the curiosity of its citizens, or to give them an opportunity of displaying the hospitality, for which they have always been celebrated. He went there as the Chief Magistrate of a great country, to view its location, and, with the united counsel of the first military and naval characters, to devise the best means of defending a place of so much consequence to the Northern and Eastern States. Had the President wished to pass off a season in all the blandishments of etiquette, and in all the ceremonious forms of modern high life, surely, he could not, in all his extensive native country, have placed himself in a situation more favourable to the accomplishment of his wishes, than in *Boston*, and its vicinity. If there be a place in the world, where extensive wealth is made an instrument of procuring elegant enjoyment, it is there.

But while the President, in the most courteous and affable manner, received and acknowledged the numerous manifestations of private hospitality, his mind was undeviatingly fixed upon the great object of his Tour ; *the advancement of the public interest*. During his residence, he visited most of the important manufactories in the town, and in its neighbourhood. In the places at which the President, in his Tour, made any stay, his first attention was given to objects of national

defence ; but his next was devoted to the various manufacturing establishments. On this subject he has expressed not only his delight, but his surprize at their extent and improvement. He mentioned, I am told, at Waltham, that a few such establishments as he there saw, would be sufficient to supply the United States with cotton fabrics. He renewed his acquaintance with many of his early revolutionary associates, and, at many private parties, witnessed that elegance and refinement, which is in no way inconsistent with republican simplicity, the most striking characteristic of the President.

It would be too much in the style of an English Tourist, describing the visits of a Prince, to designate every splendid mansion, and every brilliant party he honoured and adorned by his presence.

“ The Cincinnati of Massachusetts were presented to him, when Colonel Tudor, Vice President of the Society, (the President, Governour Brooks, being on other public duty) presented to him the following Address.”

TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—Whilst meeting you, as one of the most distinguished brothers, permit us especially to thank you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another Chief Magistrate of the United States taken from our ranks ; and to offer to you all the assurances of respect and affection, which it becomes a Society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts, first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers. Although time is fast reducing



our original associates, we trust that while one remains, he will never desert the standard of Freedom and his Country ; nor our sons forget the sacred duties their sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government, and political happiness, and the man who can approve both the principles and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such a warfare contemplated ; for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humour, good manners, good neighbourhood, polished integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

We congratulate you, as the highest representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has, on all sides, so far subsided, before the Day Star of sound national policy : and we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the Presidency to produce its termination.

And now, Sir, in bidding you a long farewell—for, from our lessening numbers, such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honourable fatigues of public energies, in which so large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise, and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united republican empire.

## ANSWER

*of the President of the United States, to the address from the Society of Cincinnati.*

SIR—The affectionate address of my brothers of the Cincinnati, awakens in my mind the most grateful emotions. No approbation can be more dear to me, than that of those with whom I have had the honour to share the common toils and perils of the war for our independence. We were embarked in the same sacred cause of Liberty, and we have lived to enjoy the reward of our common labours.

Many of our companions in arms, fell in the field be-



fore our independence was achieved, and many, less fortunate than ourselves, lived not to witness the perfect fulfilment of their hopes in the prosperity and happiness of our country. You do but justice to yourselves in claiming the confidence of your country, that you can never desert the standard of freedom. You fought to obtain it, in times when men's hearts and principles were severely tried; and your public sacrifices and honourable actions, are the best pledges of your sincere and devoted attachment to our excellent constitution.

May your children never forget the sacred duties devolved on them, to preserve the inheritance so gallantly acquired by their fathers. May they cultivate the same manly patriotism, the same disinterested friendship, and the same political integrity, which has distinguished you, and that unite in perpetuating that social concord, and public virtue, on which the future prosperity of our country must so essentially depend.

I feel, most deeply, the truth of the melancholy suggestion, that we shall probably meet no more. While, however, we remain in life, I shall continue to hope for your continuance and support, so far as my public conduct may entitle me to your confidence, and in bidding you farewell, I pray a kind Providence long to preserve your valuable lives for the honour and benefit of our country.

JAMES MONROE.

“ The 41st anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town with unusual festivity, the demonstrations being heightened by the participation of the President of the United States in them. At sunrise, noon, and sunset, national salutes were fired from the Forts, Navy-Yard, and Independence, 74. The procession of the Supreme Executive of the State was splendid and full—and was joined by the President and suite, and the Cincinnati, in the Meeting-House; where,

after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, an eloquent and patriotic Oration was pronounced by Edward T. Channing, Esq. in a style of oratory, chastened by science, and modulated by taste. The procession joined by the President, &c. was then escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets, under Lieut. Col. Rogers, to the State-House, where a sumptuous and splendid collation was provided by Mr. Foster, of Concert Hall, and at which about six hundred partook.

The saloon, under the Representatives' Hall, was elegantly prepared for the occasion, and ornamented with great judgment and taste, with the implements of war, surmounted by the emblems of peace, and the symbols of plenty and happiness.

At the table, the following toasts, among others, were given.

*By his excellency the Governour.*—The day and the recollection of the events and characters which this anniversary recalls, uniting all hearts.

*By the President of the United States.*—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts ; whose sons so eminently contributed to the Independence we this day celebrate.

On the President's visiting the Independence, 74, she remained without ornament during his approach, but at the instant of his stepping on board, the Commodore's broad pendant was struck, and the national flag was hoisted at the main-top-gallant mast head, and the numerous decoration colours were run up, the yards manned, and a federal salute fired. On his leaving the ship, the Commodore's broad pendant was again hoisted in the place of the national standard."

The President visited the town of Charlestown.

“ At the dock yard gate he was taken up by an escort of cavalry, from Gen. Austin’s brigade, and made his entrance into that interesting town.

At the extremity of the Square, a civic arch of evergreens, was thrown across the street, covered with garlands of flowers, and bearing the inscription, “ 17th June, 1775,” (alluding to the destruction of the town on that day.) Upon the opposite side, “ *National Prosperity.*” Here the Committee of the town, on horseback, met the President, when their Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Bartlett, welcomed him in the following address.”

We have the honour, Sir, in behalf of the inhabitants of Charlestown, respectfully to welcome you to this ancient settlement, which has once fallen a sacrifice to freedom, and still retains some vestiges of the revolutionary war, in which you engaged at an early period of life.

We cheerfully unite with our countrymen, in the expression of esteem and confidence, to which your illustrious character and station entitle you; and we rejoice, that whilst your administration has commenced under such auspicious circumstances, we can anticipate its progress with public approbation, and its termination with renown to yourself, and prosperity to the nation.

*To which the President was pleased to reply:*

It is highly gratifying to me to meet the Committee of Charlestown, upon a theatre so interesting to the United States.

It is impossible to approach Bunker Hill, where the war of the revolution commenced, with so much honour to the nation, without being deeply affected. The blood spilt here, roused the whole American people, and united them in a common cause. in defence of their rights; that union will never be broken.



Be pleased to accept my thanks. for your kind attention, on this interesting occasion.

JAMES MONROE.

“ He then passed through an avenue, composed of the citizens, with the fathers of the town, and the Rev. Clergy at their head, and made more interesting by a long range of youths.

He then proceeded through streets decorated with colours, to a square on Breed's Hill, formed by twenty one companies of General Austin's brigade, having for its centre, the “ *Monument of Warren.*” The troops, composed of Col. Page's Regiment of Infantry, Col. Kendall's of Artillery, Col. Tarbell's battalion of Light Infantry, and Col. Sweetser's battalion of Cavalry ; the whole under Gen. Austin. After reviewing these troops, who made a good appearance, he partook of a neat collation on the *Heights of Bunker*, prepared in a *marquee*, pitched for the occasion, and where Capt. Wyman's company of Light infantry, did the guard honours. On this memorable spot, three of the survivors of its conflict, (Thomas Miller, Timothy Thompson, and John Kettell) were presented to him, as were also the Clergy of the town.”

While the President was visiting the public works in this vicinity, as a statesman and soldier, he did not forget to pay his respects to the justly celebrated *University at Cambridge* as a scholar. He began the day upon the 7th, in examining the Boston Athenæum, probably the most interesting establishment of this nature, for the sons of the muses, of science, and of literature, to resort to in the union ; and closed it by enjoying the scientific and literary splendour of *Harvard*. It



must have been a delightful relief for the President, from the intense application he had paid for a number of days to subjects of a political, naval, and military nature.

To the politeness and urbanity of President KIRKLAND, I am indebted for the highly finished and classical Address delivered by him, on behalf of the Corporation of Harvard University, and the answer of the President, to the same, which has never before been published.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge,  
27th Dec. 1817.

SIR—I send you the documents requested. The answer was received the 10th July, written after the President left Boston, at Salem. It is, perhaps, proper to publish it without date.

With consideration,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KIRKLAND.

MR. S. PUTNAM WALDO,  
Hartford, C.

#### ADDRESS

*of the Corporation of the University in Cambridge, to the President of the United States.*

SIR—The President and Fellows of Harvard College, are happy in an opportunity of presenting their respectful salutations to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is peculiarly grateful to us, that a visit to this University, has not been found inconsistent with those objects of public concern, which engage the attention of the President of the United States, in the course of his itinerary progress.

We take satisfaction in this notice of our seminary as evincing your estimation of liberal studies, and your interest in the education and character of American youth. Our Academic functions cannot fail to derive dignity and effect from the countenance of the civil authorities ; and our pupils to find incitements to excellence, in all the demonstrations of sympathy in their pursuits and destination, given by those who fill exalted stations.

We bid you welcome, sir, to an establishment coeval with the foundation of the State, and the object of public and individual favour through many successive generations. While, however, its connexion with the history of past times, and the number of sons which, in the lapse of nearly two centuries, it has annually dismissed from its care, are circumstances which naturally excite a degree of interest, we are sensible, that antiquity alone, tho' venerable, is an inadequate basis of respect from men of intelligence and reflection. We would hope, that this cherished seminary has other and stronger claims to complacent regard from every friend to the best interests of man, every patron of intellectual and moral excellence.

With the rudiments of good literature, and the elements of science, it has been the constant and elevated aim in this institution, to inspire the minds of youth with those principles of virtue and piety, with those manly sentiments, and with that pure love of truth and duty, which are the most valued ingredients of character, and which are best calculated to form the man and the citizen.

By pursuing such a course, this ancient school has sought to preserve, in close alliance, the interests of religion and learning, of faith and charity, of liberty and order.

Desiring to train those who are under our charge for the whole public and for mankind, we deem it an essential part of our office, to endeavour to temper the prejudices and feelings incident to particular attachments and geographical divisions ; to exhibit the evidence and authority of our common faith with a due moderation in respect to peculiarities of opinion and

mode ; and to encourage free inquiries into the nature, the value, the dangers, and the preservatives of our republican institutions, with a just reserve upon those controverted questions which tend to inflame the spirit of party.

We present to your view, Sir, that portion of the youth of our country, now resident within these walls ; and are happy to bear testimony to the many pledges they give of their regard to the interesting objects of literary pursuit, and to those attainments on which their future usefulness must depend.

May they and all the sons of this University, ever cherish those generous affections, and aim at those solid acquirements, which shall bind and endear them to their country, and render them approved instruments in advancing the interests and honour of our nation, and strengthening and protecting its precious institutions.

In these indications of the purposes of public education, we are persuaded, sir, that we refer to objects which you deem worthy of high regard.

We congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration. Accept our wishes and prayers for its happy course and issue ; and indulge the expression of our desire, that whilst you, by the favour of Heaven, upon the exercise of the appropriate duties of your high station, obtain the happiness of seeing the associated communities over which you preside, safe and prosperous, it may be our privilege, by fidelity and zeal in our allotted sphere, under the smile of the same good Providence to co-operate in the work of patriotism, by diffusing the light of knowledge and the saving influence of religion and morals.

JOHN T. KIRKLAND.

July 7, 1817.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

*to the Address from the Corporation of Harvard University.*

SIR—I am deeply impressed with the distinguished



attention with which the President and Fellows of Harvard University, have been pleased to honour me on my present visit. Nothing is more interesting to my own mind, and nothing can be more important to our common country, than the cultivation of science and liberal literature. The principal support of a free government, is to be derived from the sound morals and intelligence of the people ; and the more extensive the means of education, the more confidently may we rely upon the preservation of our public liberties. Whatever doubts may once have been entertained upon the subject of the stability of a republican government, and of its capacity to promote the public interest, the progress of our own, must now have satisfied the most sceptical mind, and awakened the strongest conviction of its energy and excellence.

The venerable University, over which you preside, has long been a great ornament of our country. It seems exceedingly well adapted, in its organization, to give the best instruction. It has matured in its bosom many of those, who, by their patriotism, their piety, and their learning, have conferred lasting benefits on mankind. Most sincerely do I wish that it may continue to be a public blessing ; and, under the smiles of Providence, increase in usefulness. An institution, which endeavours to rear American youth in the pure love of truth and duty ; and while it enlightens their minds by ingenuous and liberal studies, it endeavours to awaken a love of country, to soften local prejudices, and to inculcate Christian faith and charity, cannot but acquire, as it deserves, the confidence of the wise and good. You do justice, therefore, to my feelings, in believing that such an institution must possess my highest regard, and that I shall always take a lively interest in its prosperity.

JAMES MONROE.

*To the Rev. President KIRKLAND.*

I must be permitted to express my unqualified admiration of this Address and Answer. The elevated rank



sustained by the *President of Harvard University*, in the *scientific and literary world*; the rank, above all ranks, held by the *President of the United States*, in the *political world*, imparts a consequence to their opinions, which can neither be increased nor diminished by that of a private individual. But when the President of a literary institution, instead of limiting the minds of his pupils to “*particular attachments; geographical divisions, and peculiarities of opinion; trains those under his charge for the whole public and for mankind,*” no one can withhold the expression of his high respect, nor help declaring his approbation. When the Chief Magistrate of the only REPUBLIC on earth, instead of rejoicing in that mental degradation, and gross ignorance, which is the foundation of despotic power, declares, “*The more extensive the means of education, the more confidently may we rely upon the preservation of our public liberties;*” every one must approve of the sentiment, applaud the man, and delight in his administration.

After examining all the different departments of the sciences in this important institution, the President of the United States, received from the President of Harvard University, the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the highest honour he could bestow.

The President, in his exalted station, did not omit to manifest his respect for one of his predecessors—the venerable JOHN ADAMS. He visited him at his own mansion, in Quincey. The interview must have been one of the most interesting that can be imagined. It must have been pursued with “*thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.*” This venerable patriot, with

locks bleached with eighty-five years, must have poured out a soul, swelling with gratitude to the KING OF KINGS, and LORD OF LORDS, that he had sustained THE REPUBLIC from infancy to manhood ; and that he had preserved one of its ardent defenders, to preside over its destiny. The President, in this hoary headed statesman, recognized one of the earliest advocates of American Freedom, and must have thanked his God, that in retirement he was in the full enjoyment of those blessings, which he, so largely, contributed to acquire for his countrymen.

The President has the happiness to reflect, that he has enjoyed the intimacy, and secured the confidence of *all* his illustrious predecessors ; a felicity which few, if any of his successors, can hope to enjoy. WASHINGTON has departed ; and the path he made from temporal to immortal glory, must, ere long, be traversed by ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and MADISON.

The contracted limits of this work has inhibited the writer and compiler of it from giving such historical accounts and geographical descriptions of the important places, through which the President passed, as would have been gratifying to his own feelings, and perhaps not altogether destitute of amusement and information to his readers. The same restraint prevents him from expatiating, to any extent, upon Boston and its environs.

*Boston* has been settled by Europeans nearly two centuries. It is situated upon a peninsula, united to the main land upon the south, by a narrow neck of land extending to *Roxbury*. It has an inner and an outward bay, spreading before it to the east, making a harbour,

somewhat difficult of entrance, and safe when entered. In *approaching* it by land and by sea, it is presented to the view of the traveller, and the navigator, in the most flattering colours. The whole peninsula, excepting a capacious common, which the wise policy of the place has always preserved for a beautiful promenade, and for the benefit of a free circulation of air, is covered with buildings. The adjoining country is literally chequered with beautiful and flourishing villages.— Upon *entering* the town, the beholder is convinced there was no illusion in the distant view. Although irregularly built, its irregularity is more charming than the dull uniformity of the “*cities of the plain.*” In its principal streets, there is a succession of extensive warehouses, and elegant residences. In its lanes and alleys, which might, by a stranger, be supposed to contain the sons of sorrow and indigence; there is every appearance of active industry and comfortable subsistence. The public buildings discover the wealth and taste of the citizens. The new state house, and the new court house, are considered as models of elegant architecture. Twenty-three houses of public worship show that the present inhabitants are not forgetful of the God of their forefathers. Although, by the surrounding ocean, this peninsula is almost cut off from natural communication with the adjacent country, a number of elegant bridges furnish an artificial passage to every part of it.

The events that have taken place here, it will be the pride and the pleasure of the historian to record. The Tourist is precluded from it by his limits. It can only here be said, that Boston was settled

by independent Christians, determined that no dictates, but those of divine revelation, should control them in the worship of the Deity. It was settled by freemen, who were resolved to resist the unauthorized exertion of the power of an earthly potentate. The revolution here commenced, and it was consummated upon the principles here advanced. The first blood shed in this contest, was spilled in its neighbourhood,\* and in its neighbourhood† the first important battle was fought. It was upon Bunker's incrimsoned mount where a WARREN fell—

“ There stood stern PUTNAM, seam'd with many a scar,

“ The vet'ran honours of an earlier war.”‡

and here he saved the remnant of an army that had slain more than its whole number.

Having, in the first edition of this work, attempted to blend with the account of the interesting Tour of the President, brief historical notices of the most important events which had taken place in the principal places through which he passed, I could not omit to mention “*the Battle of Bunker Hill.*” In mentioning that event, the “*BELÖVED WARREN,*” and the “*VETERAN PUTNAM,*” could not be forgotten.

The edition had hardly issued from the press, when Gen. Henry Dearborn, published “*An Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill,*” calculated to throw a shade over the exalted fame of Warren, and to tarnish, forever, the hard earned laurels of Putnam. His “account” produced a sensation through the whole Republic. The surviving heroes of that sanguinary contest,

\* Battle of Lexington. † Battle of Bunker Hill.

‡ Barlow's Columbiad, and Trumbull's Painting.



whose hearts had almost ceased to beat from the weight of years, were roused into indignation at the sacrilegious attack upon "their General," the Gazettes of the whole Republic teemed with depositions repelling the attack upon the memory of Israel PUTNAM.

A digested account of that battle has recently been published by an accomplished scholar, Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, to which the reader is referred.\* I hope to be pardoned for incorporating into this work the following letters, which were published in the Gazettes of the day.

### LETTER I.

*To Gen. Henry Dearborn.*

*Hartford, May 1, 1818.*

SIR—My attention has recently been directed to a publication in the Port Folio, entitled, "*An account of the battle of Bunker Hill.*" Not having been born until after the first war for Independence, I of course know nothing of that unparalleled contest, excepting from reading the histories we have of it, and hearing the surviving veterans relate the tales of it. It is a subject of all others most interesting to me. My ancestors were among the first to "*breast the shock*;" and those of them who did not fall upon the field of battle, were the last who left it.

My venerated grandfather, Major General Israel Putnam, was among the first who flew to arms after the blood of *Americans* stained the fields of *Lexington*. He had fought the French and the Savages in the French war. He had gone through scenes of sufferings, and hosts of dangers, which are probably without parallels

\* Vide Humphrey's Life of Putnam, with Swett's Appendix.

in the history of our country. In that war, sir, he became a terror both to a civilized and to a barbarous foe, and an object of admiration to his countrymen, and with the British government.

When that sanguinary power commenced the dreadful trade of war upon their own subjects in America, it endeavoured with unceasing assiduity, to detach him from the cause of the country, and to lead the British forces against his countrymen. Yes, sir, the first honours of the British government were within his reach ; and had he been base enough to have deserted the standard of his country, he might have been "*stuck o'er with titles and hung round with strings ;*" and the stars and "orders" of nobility might have decorated his body. But he became a champion in the cause of liberty ; and without any respite from the toils and privations of the camp, remained in the field until, by a paralytic shock, one half of his body was rendered as lifeless as the whole of it has been for more than a quarter of a century.

I hope I shall escape the imputation of vanity, when I say it was the delight of my infant years to hear this hoary headed patriot detail to his listening descendants, the perils, the pains and the tortures he had endured ; and, with the crutch that supported the living part of his system, to trace in the sand the plan of the battles in which he had fought.

His aid, Gen. Humphrey, became his biographer ; and he, with his own hand, presented me with the detail of his life.—It was the first of my reading. I became familiar with the life of ISRAEL PUTNAM, and felt an infant glow of pride that he was the compatriot and

favourite of WASHINGTON. Humphrey has followed Putnam into eternity, and the hand of death has deprived them both of defending that hard earned fame which was never assailed or *doubted*, until the phlegmatic cruelty of Henry Dearborn commenced the attack.

I claim for my grandfather no advantage from the common sentiment, that we should tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead. No, sir, when the tomb received his body, it did not close upon a single stain that had tarnished his escutcheon. To use the language of his eulogist, pronounced after the solemn peal of cannon, and the lamentations of an assembled multitude over his tomb—" *He pitied littleness—loved goodness—admired greatness, and aspired to its glorious summit.*" His fame was the dearest legacy he left to his descendants ; and if *one* of them, however remote, will suffer it to be assailed with impunity, by any living man, he is guilty of *petit treason*.

As to your description of the '*Battle of Bunker Hill*,' its accuracy cannot be judged of by me. I glory in the fame that *any* man, in *any* rank acquired in the revolutionary struggle, and most sincerely hope, that from time to time our countrymen will acquire additional knowledge of that great contest. But, sir, could you not detail your conduct and that of Col. Prescott, without assailing the reputation of Gen. Ward and Gen. Putnam?

You speak of the "*universal popularity of Gen. Putnam*," and add "*no one can at this time offer any satisfactory reasons why he was held in such high estimation.*" "Universal popularity" in the American Republic, sir, cannot be acquired by *any* man, without a long course



of meritorious service. It was for this reason that Gen. PUTNAM was "held in such high estimation." He had that "popularity that *followed him* ; not that which *he run after*." The American people have awarded to him the meed of praise—they have enrolled his name with the bright constellation of American worthies—and you may as well change the course of the streams he encountered, and shake the foundation of the mountains he defended, as to rob him of his fame. But the impossibility of doing this, is no excuse for the futile attempt.

Has it come to this, Sir, that the glory of a WASHINGTON and a PUTNAM is to be tarnished by a Duane and a Dearborn ? "O ! shame, where is thy blush." You say that at the table "*of his Excellency James Bowdoin*" it was declared after the war, that Gen. Putnam "ought to have been shot." My blood congeals as I write—this declaration tortures my bosom more than could cold iron or molten lead. Israel Putnam, Sir, suffered more from savage and Christian foes than a hundred deaths could inflict, in the cause of a country he loved better than himself ; and after resting in his cemetery for a quarter of a century, his memory is assailed by one who wishes to build *his* fame upon *his* ruins.

General Dearborn, the history of the second war for American Independence is yet to be written. The part you took in it will be detailed. If the impartial historian shall place you in the temple of fame, and you should be called to the congregation of the dead, imagine to yourself now what would be the feelings of your grandchildren when your reputation should be assailed as you have assailed that of ISRAEL PUTNAM. Excuse me.



for this trouble, and from pursuing, *at this time*, a subject which harrows my feelings into agony.

S. PUTNAM WALDO.

## LETTER II.

“—————Old man, I tell thee  
 “The sheeted bones of this dead hero  
 “Do rattle in their cerements, at the charge  
 “Thy desperate pen hath made.”

*Hartford, Conn. July 25th, 1818.*

SIR—You may deem it presumptuous in me to address a *late* Major-General in the army of the American Republic. Should this be your impression, I can find an example of temerity for my own justification in the recent presumption of General Dearborn. To assail the fame of ISRAEL PUTNAM, at this period of the world, furnishes an example of rashness, bordering upon desperation.

When the editor of the *Port Folio* requested you to furnish for his journal, “*An account of the Battle of Bunker Hill*,” he unquestionably supposed he should have derived it from a correct source. He published the account to the world ; and the journals of the day are crowding their columns with the inflated, deceptive, and false detail. *Inflated*—because you make *yourself* the principal figure in your *own* painting ;—*deceptive*—because where it is not absolutely false, it is calculated to mislead the inquirer ; *false*—because it contradicts the acknowledged authenticity of history, and is opposed to the unimpeachable testimony of the surviving veterans of that sanguinary conflict.

In that battle, Sir, you commanded a company : for although a falsehood in *one part* of a statement justifies a doubt to the *whole*, I will be generous enough to *admit* the truth of this, *your* assertion. Have you not seen enough of military life, and read enough of military history, to know that a mere subaltern is wholly incompetent to give an account of a great battle in which he fought ? He may relate the desperate deeds which he or his serjeant *actually* performed ; but he knows little of the “ *whole ground* ;” and you must have been guilty of gross neglect of duty in this battle, as well as of gross falsehood in detailing it. How came Capt. Dearborn to be *every where*, and see *every body*, standing, falling, dying, or dead, during this battle ? You *might* have seen the beloved and sainted WARREN in the arms of death ; and you might now, were you dastardly enough to add to the infamous aspersions against his companion in arms, Israel Putnam, declare that *he* died by his unmilitary rashness, or, in a fit of desperation, slew himself !

During the life of General Putnam, slander, with her thousand venomous tongues, never discharged the poison of one of them at his character ; and can his posterity endure to see his tomb invaded by a sacrilegious slanderer ? If there be any sentiment common to *every* human heart, it is that of indignation against the assailant of our ancestors. If this sentiment finds not a place in your bosom, it is even *more* callous to humanity than I now think it to be. In the wide range of human observation, it is difficult to find a being amongst the most depraved of the vile, who will acknowledge himself destitute of it. *Parricides*, to be sure, have

been produced ; and wretches have been known to slander their parents ; but even *they* would suffer no *other* to slay their fathers, or traduce their memories. This indignation is increased, as the character slandered is more pure :—excuse then the warmth I feel at your slander of Israel Putnam.

At the time I addressed a brief letter to you, in May last, I had seen no defence of my venerated grandfather's memory from your barbarous attack ; but I derived real consolation from the reflection, that it needed none. Soon after, however, I was gratified at seeing the most respectable Gazettes, conducted by gentlemen of different political parties, repelling, in the most elegant and energetic manner, your base and foul slander. I knew that Gen. Putnam had a surviving son—himself a patriotic young officer in the army of the revolution—aid to his father—and distinguished by WASHINGTON as an accomplished officer—Col. DANIEL PUTNAM. To him I knew belonged the duty of defending the memory of his father after death, as he had guarded his body when in life. I knew him the fittest of all persons living to do it ; and I feel a proud satisfaction in knowing, that, when necessary, he can wield the pen of a scholar, as well as the sword of a gentleman. A pamphlet, containing your attack, and his defence, has lately been sent me.

Nothing but your outrage against the common principles of humanity—nothing but your presumptuous violation of the sanctuary of a sleeping hero, could have called him from the delightful retirement in which he lives, or have induced him to offer himself to the public. The mandate of nature, and the law of Sinai, pledged



him to the sacred duty, and the sacred pledge he has redeemed. Take this brief and lucid detail into your closet—examine it with care. 'Tis not like the hand writing upon the wall, unintelligible ; but, like that, it must shake your frame, and disturb your soul. The majestic spirit of WASHINGTON would there upbraid you for profaning the tomb of his earliest friend and first officer, in the war of the revolution. Read the evidence of *his* strong, of *his* lasting attachment to ISRAEL PUTNAM, and blush at your own injustice. Examine the clear and conclusive testimony of an unspotted patriot of the revolution, whose blood flowed upon Bunker Hill, but who yet survives to defend the memory of his commander. More than three score and ten years have rolled over the head of Col. THOMAS GROSVENOR, of Pomfret ; but additional years can never render his heart unmoved at the slander of Putnam, nor prevent his tongue from telling the truth. He entered the army your *inferior* in rank, and left it your *superior* in every quality which constitutes the officer, the man, and the patriot. Turn then to the evidence of the American *Raphael*, Col. JOHN TRUMBULL, and sink into that shade in which his unrivalled pencil has placed *you*, when delineating and painting this battle. A PUTNAM is seen—a GROSVENOR is seen—a SMALL is seen ; but a Dearborn—“ *is not.*”

If, after reading this explicit testimony, which completely destroys your “account,” you had, as in duty bound, retracted your declaration in regard to General Putnam, the world would have been disposed to extend its charity to you. But your groundless and refuted statement, you attempt to support by vague and unde-



fined evidence. No doubt you can obtain the affidavits of fifteen-sixteenths of the people of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex counties, who will say they did *not* see General Putnam, on the 17th of June, 1775, upon Bunker-Hill; and could *not*, from *personal knowledge*, contradict your account. What kind of evidence call you this, and before what forum would you adduce it? Let me tell you, Sir, the Grand Inquest of the American people, before whom you have put yourself upon trial, will weigh this evidence, and will decide, that the testimony of *an hundred thousand* men, however respectable, who did *not* see Gen. Putnam in the battle of Bunker Hill, and *cannot* contradict your account, will be like the light dust of the balance against the unequivocal evidence of a few heroes, who declare that they *did see him there*, in the ardent discharge of his duty, and that your account *cannot be true*.

After all, General, the descendants of ISRAEL PUTNAM are indebted to you. You have rendered the character of that hero more conspicuous and more endeared to Americans, by attempting to ruin it.\* In the ordinary course of nature, you must shortly follow Putnam to the tomb; and should your memory be assailed as you have assailed that of my grandfather, may a generous public allow, and an indignant posterity defend, the reputation you deserve, and—*no more*.

S. PUTNAM WALDO.

It was upon Bunker Hill where the imperious power of Britain was first taught to respect American courage. The commercial consequence of Boston is too well known

\* Toast given in Baltimore, July 5th, 1819.———'The memory of Gen. Putnam—The Patriot and Soldier—the lustre of his fame is not diminished, but rendered more resplendent, by the calumny of his contemporary.'

to require description. The President was familiar with all these important facts when he entered it, and the minute attention he bestowed upon every subject connected with the interest of the place, shewed the importance he attached to it in his own estimation. Its population, in 1810, was nearly 34,000.

“ The President, with his suite, left Boston upon the 8th for Marblehead and Salem, escorted by the Boston Light dragoons. At the boundary of the counties, he was received by the Hon. Sheriff Bartlett, of Essex, Major General Hovey, Brigadier General Appleton, &c. and the escort was continued by the battalion of Cavalry, consisting of the Washington and Essex Hussars, under Major Peabody, which had gone from Salem for that purpose.

At Lynn, the President was met by a Committee of that town, and under a salute from Capt. Bachelder's Artillery, conducted to the Hotel, where many ladies and gentlemen, previously assembled, were presented to him. As he left the Hotel, a very large number of the inhabitants, of both sexes, and of all ages, drew up in two lines on the Common, forming a lane extending from the Hotel to the Meeting-House, through which, with his Excellency, Governour Brooks, and their respective suites, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, he passed delighted on foot, and then ascended his carriage, and continued his journey.

At Marblehead, he was received with great respect by the Fathers of the Town, and Committee of Arrangements, under escort of Capt. Story's Light Infantry, and amidst the sound of bells and cannon, and the

acclamations of the citizens. Here he spent several hours, receiving congratulations, viewing the town and harbour, visiting and inspecting Fort Sewall, and its garrison, reviewing Major Reed's battalion of Artillery, &c. &c.

A little after 3 o'clock, a salute from Col. Russell's regiment of Artillery, stationed in South Salem, and the ringing of the bells, announced that the President had reached the bounds of Salem, where he was met by the Selectmen, Committee, and Marshals, and welcomed by Col. Mansfield, Chairman of the Selectmen, in the following terms :

We are highly gratified, Sir, that we have once more an opportunity to present our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation ; and we, the Selectmen, Sir, in behalf of the inhabitants, sincerely welcome you to the ancient town of Salem.

After which, he quitted his carriage, and proceeded with the cavalcade on horseback. He was soon in the centre of the town. The descent from the high ground to the south bridge, exhibited the cavalcade, which had increased at every step, to fine advantage. An arch, thrown over the bridge, was handsomely dressed with flags ; passing under this, the President entered into the midst of multitudes of citizens thronging the streets, while every window was sparkling with female beauty ; and turning the angle, into Essex-street, the gratulating shouts of thousands rent the air. Having passed into Court-street, through Marlborough, Federal, and Boston streets, to the head of Essex-street, the cavalcade halted. Here the President dismounted, and joined on foot the procession of the inhabitants there formed.

agrecable to the judicious arrangements of the Committee. An elegant battalion, composed of three Companies of Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. White of the Cadets, conducted this procession, under a salute from the Artillery, to the President's lodgings, at the Essex Coffee-House. Near the President's person, in the procession, were many of our most distinguished naval and military commanders. In the passage through Essex-street, the hopes of parents, and of society, were presented to the President, in the assemblage of about a thousand children, regularly arranged on each side, under their several school-masters, and forming an extensive avenue for the procession to pass through. When the head of the escort reached the Coffee-house, they opened, and the President was conducted in by the Committee, where he met with many distinguished characters, among whom it was a high gratification to behold his Excellency the Governour, who, with his aids, and in full uniform, had arrived some hours before, with the Hon. Timothy Pickering, of the Supreme Executive Council, &c. &c. Here, in front of the house, and amidst the assembled citizens, an address was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Pickman, as Chairman of the Committee, and an extemporaneous answer returned by the President. Some time after, the President, accompanied by his Excellency, and many other public characters, was escorted to the Town Hall, where a number of our most respectable citizens were personally introduced to him. From the Hall he proceeded in a carriage with the Governour, to Washington-square, where he reviewed



the line of troops, composed of the squadron of Cavalry the regiment of Artillery, the regiment of Infantry, and the Independent Cadets, (the whole under the orders of Col. Russell, of the Artillery) and then alighted at a marquee, where he received the marching salute. This military display was most beautiful ; and it is understood the President was pleased to express his sense of the fine appearance, and correct performances of the troops, in high terms of approbation. After the review, the President (who entered and quitted the Square under a peal of Artillery) was escorted by the cavalry to his lodgings, where he sat down to dinner with a large number of guests whom he had invited to his table, and among whom were his excellency Gov. Brooks, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Mr. Pickering, Judge Story, many naval and military officers of the United States ; Gen. Hovey, and other militia officers, the venerable Dr. Holyoke, Reverend Clergy, Committee of Arrangements, Marshals of the day, &c. In the evening, the President and the Governour, with their suites, visited the Town Hall, which was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and where a free and polite intercourse took place between these distinguished visitors and the company assembled. An excellent band of music enlivened the brilliant scene. At an early hour the President, with the Governour, retired, having been greeted at every turn, through the day, with all the marks expressive of respect for the first magistrate of the nation.

Wednesday morning the President, with his suite, pursuant to the purposes of his Tour, visited Fort Pickering on Winter Island, the East India Museum,

the Salem Atheneum, the new work house, and whatever other objects of a public nature, and worthy his regard the town offers. In the afternoon dined with the Secretary of the Navy, in company with the Select men, Committee of Arrangements, and many other gentlemen of distinction.

The Town Hall (a long room over the Market) was first made use of to pay the honours of the town to the President of the United States. It is not in my power to describe the handsome style in which it was fitted up : it excited the admiration of the President, and drew from him a compliment to the ladies, whose taste and skill spread over it such a neat and graceful dress of ornament, in festoons of oak, connected with bands of gold, and disposed in the most elegant and appropriate manner. At the north end of the hall was the seat of the President, (a chair from Mount Vernon, with the name of WASHINGTON inscribed upon it) upon an elevation of about four feet above the floor, ascended by a flight of stairs, being a circular projection in front of a colonade, over which was an arch supported by pillars, and surmounted with the arms of the United States. Around the room were portraits of eminent worthies of old and present times, and representations of various scenes in which the glory of the nation is involved. When lighted in the evening by a thousand lamps, and glittering with female beauty, it displayed an enchanting scene."

The town of *Salem* is the second in size, and probably in commercial consequence, in New England. It is situated upon a peninsula formed by two inlets from

the sea. Whenever the name of this town is mentioned, the melancholy delusion of a most gloomy superstition, which occasioned the persecution of an unoffending race of christians, is always remembered. But the conscientious scruples which misled its ancient inhabitants to punish *Quakers*, has preserved their descendants from adopting those undefined principles, which, under the specious pretext of *liberality*, will tolerate every wild and disjointed system of theology, which men adopt from the dim light of nature, unaided by the light of revelation. The citizens of this place have, for many years, carried on the India trade to a very great extent, and have taken the lead in the Fisheries, upon the banks of Newfoundland. They have also been considerably engaged in the whale fishery ; and from these employments, the town of Salem has been one of the most fruitful nurseries of accomplished and adventurous seamen in New England. “ *Cleopatra’s Barge*” was built in this place. Her recent voyage in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, excited more admiration than all the navies and merchantmen that swim upon their surfaces. She was like a flaming comet upon the face of the skies, robbing the regular planets of the admiration usually bestowed upon them. Salem was settled as early as 1628, and from a regular growth, has reached the consequence which it now maintains, amongst the first towns in the northern and eastern states. It contains ten houses of public worship, besides other public buildings. Its population in 1810, was 12,700.

The President, in that seclusion which is indispensably necessary for the discharge of those duties which



require reflection, remained some days in Salem. He left it on the twelfth, and proceeded on his Tour.

His arrival and reception at *Newburyport*, is well described in the following newspaper article.

“On the morning of Saturday last, the *President of the United States* arrived in this town, when he was welcomed by those spontaneous marks of respect, which are characteristic of a free and enlightened people. Agreeable to Brigade Orders, the Field and Staff officers of this Brigade, repaired to Ipswich, at an early hour, to receive him. After being greeted with the cordial and affectionate salutations of the citizens of that respectable place—the regiment of cavalry under the command of Col. Coleman, together with the Field officers of the Brigade, under the direction of Majors Scott and Wood, who were appointed by the Brigadier General, as Marshals for the occasion, took up the escort, and proceeded to Parker's River Bridge, where he was met by the Hon. Baily Bartlett, Sheriff of Essex, with his suite, together with the Committee of Arrangements from Newburyport, when Col. Mosely, as their Chairman, addressed him in the following language :

SIR—A number of the citizens of Newburyport, and its vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty of meeting you on your journey, and with your permission will accompany you to Newburyport, where the citizens of that town will be happy, in a more formal manner, to pay you their salutations.

Being joined by a numerous cavalcade of citizens, from this and the neighbouring towns ; the whole pro-



ceeded to Newbury Green, where the President descended from his carriage and mounted his horse. On reaching the lines of Newburyport, the peal of bells, and the roar of cannon, from Capt. Coffin's correct and well disciplined company of Artillery, announced the approach of the distinguished visitant. As the cavalcade moved through High street, he was greeted with loud and repeated huzzas from an immense concourse of spectators, assembled to testify their respect for the Chief Magistrate of our nation.

On the arrival of the President at Bartlett Mall, he was received in a soldier-like manner, by that handsome corps, the "Washington Light Infantry," commanded by Capt. Balch ; and, passing under a civic Arch, which was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, his attention was agreeably arrested by an avenue of youths of both sexes to the number of eighteen hundred and fifty, who were arranged with much order and regularity on both sides of the spacious area. Their countenances, "on which the world had left no traces of care, and vice had left no marks of disorder," appeared to conciliate his esteem and to interest him in their behalf. The dress of the scholars was neat and becoming, for it was taken from the wardrobe of simplicity, whilst the decorous deportment which influenced their conduct, exemplified that their teachers had been attentive to external behaviour, as well as the more important objects of instruction. In front of the Court House was displayed a venerable flag ; an emblem of the bravery of our countrymen, for it waved triumphantly in the glorious struggle for Independence:

After the procession had passed these lines, the whole moved through Market, Union, Green, Merri-mac and State streets, to Gilman's Hotel. On alighting from his horse, a larger assemblage than was ever before collected in this town, involuntarily crowded around him, solicitous to renew their pledges of good will.

As he entered the room prepared for his reception, the gratulating shouts of his fellow citizens, rent the air. After these plaudits had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee rose and addressed the President as follows :—

SIR—The citizens of Newburyport, by their Committee, beg leave to present their sincere respects to the *Chief Magistrate of the United States*.

Having been called by a free and intelligent people, to preside over their most important concerns, it must be peculiarly grateful to your feelings, at the commencement of your arduous duties, to be made more particularly acquainted with their local interests, and to receive their respectful and affectionate salutations. It is no less pleasing to us than happy for the nation, that we derive the honour of this interview, from the practical operation of that maxim of your illustrious predecessor, the Father of his Country, in his last affectionate address to his fellow citizens, that “timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements, to repel it.” A numerous and wealthy population, stretching along an extensive sea coast, presents, to a foreign enemy, many alluring objects of attack ; and the present period of peace and public tranquillity, appears peculiarly favourable for your patriotic efforts for our defence and security.

Enjoying, as we do, the blessings of a free government, our attachment cannot be the less ardent, when administered by one who took so honourable and active a part in those measures by which it was obtained.

We trust, that under your administration, by the smiles of a kind Providence, a spirit of peace will be generally diffused, the venerable and pious institutions of our Fathers preserved, and the citizens meet their appropriate rewards, in the labours of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in extending the sciences and the arts.

Accept, Sir, our best wishes, that you may be prospered in the important objects of your journey, and at the close of your labours, receive a consolation, the most dear to a patriot, in the happiness and prosperity of the country.

*To which the President was pleased to reply, in substance, as follows :*

That he received, with great sensibility, the attentions of the citizens of Newburyport ; that his principal object, in making this Tour, was to see the situation of the people, in different parts of the country, and the entrance and harbours of the principal towns, and to acquire such information as would enable him the better to discharge the duties of his office ; that in his journey he had been highly gratified with the prosperous condition of the people, and that their situation was far more happy than that of any other in any part of the world ; and that he could not be sufficiently thankful to that bountiful Providence which had conferred upon us such distinguished blessings. The President concluded with desiring, that his grateful sentiments, for the kind and respectful manner, in which he had been received by the citizens, might be communicated to them.

“ After mutually exchanging civilities with his fellow citizens, the President and suite sat down to a sumptuous dinner served up by Mr. Gilman, with much elegance and taste. Gen. Swift presided at the table.

We recognized, with much satisfaction, amongst the guests, Maj. Gen. Dearborn, Commodore Bainbridge,

Brigadier General Miller, Dr. Waterhouse, and Gen. Bricket, with the Rev. Clergy of this and the neighbouring towns. On the removal of the cloth, General Swift announced the following as the toast of the President of the United States :

Happiness and Prosperity to the inhabitants of Newburyport.

The President, having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, arose from the table ; retired into another apartment, and, after taking an affectionate leave of the Committee of Arrangements, he ascended his carriage amidst loud and reiterated cheerings, and resumed his journey.

At Amesbury, he tarried about one hour ; viewed the valuable Factories in that place ; expressed his admiration at their situation, and his gratification at their flourishing condition."

It is worthy of notice, that many towns followed the example first set by the citizens of Hartford in conducting the nation's favourite into the bosom of his beloved citizens, under triumphal arches. The Roman Republic, in its best days, received the returning conqueror and the virtuous senator in this manner. A servile imitation of the ancients, in the nineteenth century of the christian era, may, by modern literati, be deemed inconsistent with modern improvement ; but until the world produces an age equal to that of Augustus, in classical elegance, and love of country, an imitation of Romans discovers more good sense than contempt for their examples.

Newburyport is situated two miles above the mouth of the river Merrimack. The harbour is capacious



and safe. It has a regular shore, and the town is regularly built. High Street overlooks the whole town, and affords a beautiful prospect of the harbour and the ocean. Its growth has been more rapid than that of any other town in New England. The language of romance would declare that it rose by magic ; but facts prove that it grew rapidly up by the energetic exertion of human faculties .It is probbaly within the memory of the living, when this flourishing and commercial town was a village of fishermen. Ship building has been prosecuted here to an extent unparalleled in the commercial towns upon the seaboard of the union. In 1811, a sudden conflagration, with all its appalling horrors, reduced much of the labour and accumulation of half a century to ashes. But the calamity produced a display of munificence, unequalled in the annals of sympathizing benevolence. By the aid of those who "*cast their bread upon the waters,*" it has arisen again from the desolation of fire ; "*a good servant, but a terrible master.*" It has seven houses of public worship, for the adoration of the Deity, and a Court House and a Gaol, for the trial and punishment of men. Its population in 1810, was more than 7,500.

The President left Newburyport upon the 12th, and directed his course toward *Portsmouth*, the capital of New Hampshire. The following is the manner of his reception ; the address there delivered, and the answer returned.

" The President left Salem in the morning, and after receiving the attentions of the citizens of Ipswich, Newburyport, &c. and visiting the woollen factory at

Amesbury, on his route, arrived in this town about 7 o'clock, P. M. He was met at Greenland by the Committee of Arrangements, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages, and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regiment. When he passed the lines of the town, it was announced by a national salute from the Artillery company, under Capt. Currier, stationed on the Plains ; and on the arrival of the President at that place, he viewed the 1st regiment under the command of Colonel Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Wibird's hill, he was again welcomed by a national salute from the company of Sea-Fencibles, under Captain Brown, and by the ringing of bells ; after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of Middle Road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's, to Major Larkin's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand, and they were in neat uniforms, and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle.

The windows on the streets through which the President passed, were crowded with the fair, and the streets lined with spectators, anxious to view the man who had been raised to the highest possible honour, that of being the Chief Magistrate of a free people.

On the entrance of the President into Market street, he passed through an arch of evergreen, which had been tastefully formed by the ladies of this town, near which a band of music received him with national and appropriate airs. After arriving at Frost's Hotel, the President and suite, together with the Committee of

Arrangements, appeared in the balcony over the door, which was fancifully decorated, when the Hon. Mr. Mason, in behalf of the citizens, delivered the following address."

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The presence of the Chief Magistrate, selected for his eminent virtues and public services, to preside over and direct the councils of a great nation, must always excite feelings of the highest interest. The inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, remote from the seat of general government, can expect few opportunities of witnessing such a gratifying scene. We therefore eagerly embrace this fortunate occasion to present our ardent and sincere congratulations.

Engaged chiefly in the business of commerce and navigation, we know that our destinies are, in a peculiar manner, dependent on the measures of that government, to which the protection of those important objects, is exclusively confided. These enterprising pursuits, which have always been greatly contributory to the general welfare, are now suffering under a temporary depression. But we have entire confidence, that the wisdom and justice of government, will extend to them all the protection and support, that shall be in its power.

To superintend and conduct the national concerns has always, in free governments, been the favourite employment of the best and greatest men. By no other means can an individual of distinguished talents so eminently promote the public good. The successful performance of such duties must, at all times, constitute a sure claim to the gratitude of a generous people. This, Sir, is the arduous and honourable service, which is entrusted to you, by the citizens of the United States.

Sensible how greatly the national prosperity depends on the due administration of the government, we recall to our recollection, with much satisfaction, the numerous pledges of attachment to the public interest, fur-

bished by the history of your past life. It is our earnest and confident hope, that your administration, by perfecting our valuable institutions, and by uniting public sentiment, and wisely directing it to proper national objects, may fulfil the present happy anticipations, and thus establish, on a firm basis, your own and your country's happiness, honour and glory.

J. MASON,  
*in behalf of the inhabitants of,  
 the town of Portsmouth.*

*The President's Answer.*

*To the Committee from the town of Portsmouth.*

FELLOW CITIZENS—Accept my best thanks for your kind reception, which is characterized by so many interesting circumstances.

This general movement of my fellow citizens, and the expression of their regard, for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, is not directed to me personally. My humble services, give me no such claim. I see in it the strongest evidence of their attachment to the free government under which we live, and of an enlightened, and expanded patriotism, from which, the happiest effects may be anticipated.

The regulation of commerce, has, as you justly remark, been confided by our excellent constitution to the general government. From the manner, in which that high trust has heretofore been discharged, the most salutary effects have been derived by every section of our happy union. Occasional depressions ought not to excite surprise. They are inseparably connected with human affairs. It is our happy lot, from the abundance of our resources, to experience no serious misfortune, from any that have yet occurred. The attention of the general government, in its several branches, will be constantly directed to this object, and as we have every reason to presume, with the desired success.

It has been my proudest ambition, from early youth,



to serve my country, in such offices, as my fellow citizens have thought fit to confide to me. It will be my most consoling reward, when I retire from public life, to find, that my conduct has been such as to merit and obtain their approbation.

JAMES MONROE.

“The Portsmouth Regiment passed him in review at the hotel and paid him the marching salute. After a number of the most respectable citizens had been introduced to him, he was escorted to his lodgings at Mr. Wentworth's in Jeffery street, by the Committee of Arrangements and Marshals.

On Sunday morning the President attended divine service at St. John's church, and in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Putnam's meeting house. He also paid a visit to our revolutionary patriot, Gov. LANGDON.

The President visited the Navy Yard, and Forts in the harbour. Salutes were fired at his arrival and departure.

In the evening he attended a Concert given by the Social Harmoniac Society, at Jefferson Hall, which was very elegantly decorated.”

The town of Portsmouth, is situated about two miles above the mouth of the river Piscataqua. It is the only sea port town in the state, which has but about fifteen miles of sea board in its whole territory. But as a compensation for its contracted limits upon the ocean, it may lay claim to one of the finest harbours which that, and the majestic rivers which embosom themselves in it, has formed upon the continent of America. At this place was built the first *ship of the Line*

in the *American Navy* that graced the surface of its native element ; and it bears “ *a name that strikes all human titles dead* ”——WASHINGTON.—Although Portsmouth is almost surrounded by flourishing commercial towns, it has, for nearly a century past, prosecuted commerce to advantage. Its repeated sufferings by conflagration, has essentially checked its growth. But the overwhelming visitations of adversity have not, as yet, arrested the progress of that prosperity which is always within the reach of industry. Although this town will not rank with the great towns of what is emphatically called “ THE GREAT NATION ; ” yet, it is the capital of——“ *A state that yields to none in the Union, in attachment to the General Government.* ” Vessels of the greatest burthen can reach the wharves in this town. It contains a state house, five houses of public worship, and, in 1810, its population was 7000.

The President left Portsmouth upon the 15th July, and passed the Piscataqua, which landed him upon a section of Massachusetts, much larger, in point of territory, than Massachusetts Proper.

The District, once called the Province of Maine, is nearly two hundred miles square. It composes the northeast angle of the union. Upon the north, it has the British Province of Lower Canada—upon the east, the British Province of New-Brunswick—upon the south, the Atlantic. Being thus almost surrounded by a powerful enemy, it was, for a long time, during the last war, a portion of it, possessed by this enemy. Its citizens submitted to what was deemed imperious necessity. The physical power of its patriotic citizens was sufficient to extirpate, if not to annihilate the enemy,

that, for a time, took from them the right of self-government, and subjected them to the unacknowledged control of a foreign potentate. By the military power of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it was thought inexpedient and unnecessary to attempt the expulsion of an enemy, whose head quarters at *Castine*, benefitted individual interest, more than their expulsion would have advanced national character. Much human blood was undoubtedly saved by permitting the enemy to remain, for a long time, in *peaceable* possession of a portion of the American Republic. *Castine* was built ; individuals were enriched, and the national character was sufficiently supported at *Plattsburgh*, *Bridgewater*, *Chippewa*, *New-Orleans*, and *Stonington*.

The limits of this work precludes a particular description of the country. The ocean, in its expanded grandeur, is presented to the eye of the traveller. It expends the force of its surges upon the pebbled shore of the District of Maine. Her sons, feeling a rigid climate at home, have sought "*an home upon the deep*" and have become the pride of the ocean.

The Address delivered upon the borders of Maine, does credit to the classical elegance, and genuine patriotism of the Committee.

"On his arrival at the shore, he was met by the Hon. John Holmes, and Hon. Albion K. Parris, members of Congress ; W. P. Prebble, Esq. District Attorney ; and several other gentlemen from various towns in the District, and was received with three cheers by a large concourse of citizens assembled on the banks of the river. The Hon. Mr. Holmes presented him with the following Address :

## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—As citizens of Maine, we take the liberty to meet the Chief Magistrate of the nation, on his entering our District, and to pay him our respects. It being the first time a President of the United States has visited this section of the country, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction, to meet and greet one, whose private virtues and public administrations have been so much, and so justly admired by the people of Maine.

Permit us, Sir, for ourselves, and our friends, to congratulate you on your election as President, and bid you a cordial welcome to this part of the Union ; to tender you our services to alleviate the fatigues of your journey, and our wishes and exertions, that all your labours for the public may be received with gratitude, and crowned with success.

Through the wisdom of yourself, and your co-patriots ; the patriotism of the people, and the favour of Heaven, you have the singular felicity to receive the voluntary homage of the nation, and to witness its peace, prosperity, freedom and happiness.

This journey, like the journey of your life, is commenced and pursued for the public good. Like that, its fatigues have been endured with patience, its obstacles overcome with perseverance, its storms encountered with firmness, and its refreshing sunshines relished with equanimity and gratitude. In each, as you have advanced, you have acquired additional honour, reverence, and love. In your future progress in both, may your health be preserved, your country's prosperity and glory secured ; and the affections, confidence, and union of the people increased and confirmed. And when these respective journies shall be ended, and you shall return home, may you at the close of the one, be received in health and happiness to the embraces of an affectionate family, and of the other, to the favour and fruition of Him, who will never fail to reward the great and the good.



“ To which the President made an extemporaneous reply, and expressed “ the high gratification” he felt “ in being thus met and received by gentlemen, for whose private virtues and public character he entertained so much respect.” The President was then conducted to his carriage and proceeded to York, under an escort of Cavalry, followed by officers of the militia in uniform, and citizens on horseback and in carriages. On his arrival at that place, a federal salute was fired by the Company of Artillery, paraded for the occasion, commanded by Capt. Freeman. He was also met by the Committee of Arrangements, at the head of which was the venerable and respectable Judge Sewall, of the United States District Court, now in the eighty-second year of his age. The venerable Judge in a short and appropriate address, for himself and in behalf of the citizens of York, bade him a hearty welcome, to which the President made an affectionate reply. The President and suite then proceeded with the Judge, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, to his house, where they sat down to an excellent breakfast. At 9 o’clock, the President again commenced his Tour, preceded by the cavalry and general officers of the division, and followed by a large cavalcade of officers and citizens on horseback and in carriages. At *Wells*, he was met by G. W. Wallingford, J. Storer, J. Dane, Esquires, and other gentlemen, the Committee of Arrangements from the towns of Wells and Arundel, in company with a large concourse of citizens. The Committee of Arrangements conducted the President to Jefferd’s Hotel, in *Kennebunk*, where they presented to him a very appropriate written address.

Here also the President was met by the Committee of Arrangements from the towns of Alfred and Sanford, and received an extempore address from the Hon. Mr. Holmes, their Chairman, congratulating him on his election, expressing confidence in his character and administration, and welcoming him to Maine. To these addresses, the President replied extemporaneously, thanking the gentlemen for their kindness and their attentions ; expressing great confidence in the permanency of our republican institutions, and of the attachment of the people to the constitution and union of the States. These replies were made in the hearing of a large and respectable concourse of citizens, and were received with loud and repeated bursts of applause.

From Jefferd's Hotel, the President proceeded on foot with his suite and several other gentlemen across the bridge over Mousum river, which had been tastefully ornamented with an arch of evergreen. He thence proceeded to his carriage on foot through the principal street, across which waved a line of ensigns and standards, and on the left of which was arranged the gentlemen, and on the right, the ladies of the village. From Kennebunk, the President proceeded with the escort and cavalcade to Biddeford ; near the line of which, he was received by the Hon. Judge Thacher, and other gentlemen, the Committee of Arrangements from that town, who also presented him an appropriate Address, to which he replied with usual readiness, and with pleasing effect. Here the escort and cavalcade received a very large accession of citizens, and proceeded under the direction of Col. Lane, Chief Marshal, through the village, the President on horseback,

to the line of *Saco*, where he was received and welcomed by the Committee of Arrangements from the town of *Saco*. On his arrival at the bridge leading into the village, which was handsomely ornamented with an arch of evergreen, he was received with a national salute from Capt. Cleaves' Company of Artillery, and was welcomed by the hearty and repeated acclamations of the largest assemblage of citizens ever witnessed in that town. After being conducted to Cleaves' Hotel, the President was waited upon by the Selectmen of *Saco*, in their official capacity, who there presented to him, by order of the town, an address expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the town, voted, and adopted, in legal town meeting. To this address, the President made a satisfactory and dignified reply. After dining, the President proceeded with the escort and cavalcade through *Scarborough* to *Westbrook*. At *Scarborough* the citizens had erected in honour of the President, an arch of evergreen across the highway, fancifully ornamented with roses, so arranged as to present, in large capitals, to the eye, the sentiment, "UNITED WE STAND."

The President, under an escort of Cavalry, commanded by Maj. Trowbridge, arrived at *Westbrook*, about 6 o'clock, Tuesday evening. The citizens had for two or three days before, busily employed themselves in decorating the bridge over which the President was to pass, as an expression of their respect for the first magistrate of the nation. Nineteen arches were thrown over it, dressed with evergreen and roses, tastefully festooned, and connected by an evergreen wreath, one for each state, with the name of the state in large letters on the

top of the arch. A twentieth was erected as symbolical of the union. Surmounting this arch was another of a shorter chord and deeper curve, the base resting upon it, dressed like the first in evergreen, and was emblazoned in front with nineteen brilliant stars. From the brow of the hill before the bridge, for some distance beyond, were planted ranges of small white pines, spruce, larch, &c. on each side of the way, exhibiting to the eye the appearance of a flourishing green hedge, and forming a beautiful mall for the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The whole produced a most pleasing and picturesque effect.

As the President arrived at the brow of the hill, he alighted from his carriage, descended the declivity, and passed the bridge on foot. As he was passing under the arches, a national salute was fired from the hill above.

A living Eagle, a native of our own forests, and the symbol of our martial prowess, perched on the summit of the twentieth arch, and under the canopy of stars, by which it was surmounted, apparently watching, with intense curiosity and surprise, the concourse of people passing under him, heightened in the bosom of every beholder, the interest of this lively spectacle. It was a delightful sight to behold this haughty monarch of the feathered tribe, the pride of the forest, encircled by the blaze of the stars he lovèd, stifling, for a moment, his untamed spirit of liberty ; and gratefully spreading his pinions, as the chief of the nation passed, which had chosen him from the whole range of animated nature, as the emblem of its glory and strength."



In this flattering manner, was the President received in this District, once more under the government of the Man of *their* choice, and conducted to *Portland*, the capital of this extensive territory. He was thus received in that place.

“At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the President arrived on the western border of the town, where he was met by the Committee of Arrangements, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages. Isaac Adams, Esq. was immediately introduced and announced to the President as the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the town of Portland, by Marshal Thornton, General Richardson and his suite attending. Whereupon Mr. Adams addressed the President as follows :

SIR—With the greatest satisfaction and sentiments of the highest respect, I perform the pleasing duty assigned me by the Committee of Arrangements, of bidding the President of the United States, a cordial welcome to the town of Portland, and request the favour of attending you to the house prepared for your reception, where, by permission, the Committee will avail themselves of the opportunity of more fully expressing the feelings and sentiments entertained by themselves and their fellow townsmen on having the honour of a visit from the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

“The President instantly signified his compliance ; left his carriage and made his entry into the capital of the District of Maine on horseback, according to previous arrangements.

When the President and the procession passed from Maine Street through Back-street to King-street, as beautiful and as interesting a scene was presented, as ever

was exhibited in this or any other place. The scholars belonging to the several schools, with their respective Instructors, each having an appropriate badge, were paraded on the westerly side; many of the youths of both sexes were clad in tasteful uniforms, having their heads encircled with wreaths, formed of roses red and white, which some took off and presented to the illustrious Chief as he passed, and others scattered them in the street, so that his way became literally strewn with flowers. With this part of the arrangements, the President was particularly interested and affected, manifesting to this portion of the rising generation, as he rode by, the most marked attention.

In Middle-street, the Procession passed under a superb arch formed of evergreens, and decorated with the flag of the United States and the colours of various nations. On one side was represented Agriculture, on the other, Commerce, by a merchant ship, which fired a salute as the President approached. When the President arrived at the head of High-street, he left the procession with the Committee of Arrangements, who were received by the battalion of Light Infantry, composed of the Portland Light Infantry company, the Rifle company, and the Mechanic Blues, with the customary salutes, and conducted him to the house prepared for his reception. The houses situated on the streets through which the procession passed, were filled with the FAIR, presenting at every door and window, *innocence, beauty and elegance*. The declining sun shed a bright lustre over the whole, and all the best feelings of the assembly were in unison with the harmony of nature, and the joy of the occasion.

The committee of arrangements having been introduced to the President, by their Chairman, in a short time he came out upon the steps of the portico, accompanied by the committee, when Mr. Adams addressed him as follows :

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of Arrangements wait on you, sir, in behalf of the citizens of Portland, on your arrival in this town, to tender you the homage due to the Chief Magistrate of a free Republic.

A visit, for the first time, to this place, of a personage of high distinction, who has so recently been elected, under such favourable auspices, to wield the destinies of a great people, will be expected to excite no ordinary sensations. We see in your elevation to the Chief Magistracy, a fellow citizen of great experience in the policy of nations, and one, whose life has been spent in the service of his native country. We have ever been amongst those who have deemed experience to be the only correct source of political wisdom, and have never ceased to place a higher value upon its precepts, than upon the theories of imagination.

Your Tour through the Union, evinces how highly you appreciate the knowledge derived from your own observation, above the uncertain intelligence, collected from other sources. And the early period of your Presidential term, at which this Tour is commenced, augurs auspiciously to the great interest of our common country. May all your efforts to promote the honour and advance the prosperity of the nation, be duly appreciated by an enlightened and grateful people.

Here, Sir, you behold a town, once a victim to the war of that revolution, in which you commenced your patriotic career. What you now see, is but the Phoenix from its ashes, reanimated and invigorated by the vivifying influence of the Federal Constitution. To the fostering care of the general Government, to its protection and encouragement of commercial interests,

are we indebted for the prosperity we have enjoyed, and on its future protection and encouragement must we rely, for the accomplishment of our best hopes.

Permit us, Sir, to bid you welcome ; to present you with the respectful salutations of our fellow citizens. May your visit here, afford you some portion of that satisfaction it imparts to others. And be assured, that in all your exertions to promote the public welfare, you will be aided and supported by the patriotism of this section of the union.

Under your administration, may our civil, religious and literary institutions be protected and encouraged ; commerce, agriculture and manufactures fostered and promoted, and that freedom and independence, which, in the field, you laboured to achieve, defended and preserved.

That your hands may be strengthened, and your heart encouraged, in the discharge of the high duties of your office ; we would commend you to the favour of that Being who is the fountain of all power and wisdom, with our ardent aspirations to Him that your life may be long and happy ; that the union of these States, our republican form of government, and the prosperity of our beloved country, may be perpetual.

*For the Committee of Arrangements,*

ISAAC ADAMS, *Chairman.*

“ To which the President made an able, full and affectionate answer, stating the object of his Tour through the Union, which was intended to be principally devoted to subjects of a national and public nature, such as the situation of the public defence, both military and naval, and by personal observation to examine into the state of commerce, and other subjects of importance.

In pursuing these objects, he had every where met with the most respectful attentions and friendly reception. The manner of his being received in Portland, he spoke of as peculiarly so. He spoke of the great



importance of commerce, as it respected the country at large, and this section in particular, to encourage which, the institutions alluded to, and preserve, and maintain the Union, Independence, Freedom and prosperity of the nation, would be his constant endeavour.

On Wednesday morning, many citizens of this and other towns. and the Committee from Topsham, Brunswick, Bath, and Wiscasset, waited on the President at his lodgings, and were received with great urbanity and attention.

At 4 o'clock, the President sat down to an elegant dinner, with a number of guests, among which, were the Committee of Arrangements, Gens. Dearborn, Swift, Miller, King, Wadsworth and Wingate; Com. Bainbridge, Col. House, and Maj. Crane; T. G. Thornton, Esq. Marshal of Maine, William P. Preble, Esq. United States District Attorney, Hon. Messrs. Prentiss Mellen, Ezekiel Whitman, Benjamin Orr, John Holmes, M. L. Hill, A. K. Paris, Abel Wood, Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. and others whose names are not recollected.

After the President retired from the table, Mr. *Adams* gave the following toast.

*Our illustrious Visitor*—JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

At 6 o'clock, the President, attended by his suite, and a number of gentlemen, took a short ride into the country, and visited the village of *Stroudwater*; the bridge at this place had been most fancifully and elegantly decorated; over which nineteen arches had been erected, representing the different States; on one

arch a live eagle was perched. The municipal authority of Westbrook waited on the President with the salutations of their fellow citizens. The President left his carriage and proceeded across the bridge on foot; was highly delighted with the elegance in which it was ornamented, and expressed much satisfaction at the friendly manner of his reception.

On Thursday morning the President left town and took breakfast with Judge Thacher, in Biddeford. Here the venerable Deacon Samuel Chase, now in the 99th year of his age, waited on the President, and on being introduced, addressed him with the simplicity of a Christian, and the affection of a father. It was an interesting scene, especially when the good old man rose, and with all the dignity of an ancient patriarch, pronounced his blessing."

The interest of the President's visit at Portland, was very much increased by receiving there the deputations from the towns of *Bath, Wiscasset, Brunswick and Topsham*, and their addresses. As they were all in the same spirit, but one is inserted; and the President's answer to the whole, is given, which shows his sentiments upon the subject of *Commerce*.

#### TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—We received last evening, with much regret, the information that the imperious calls of duty, will prevent you from extending your journey beyond this town. Our regret, indeed, is greatly diminished by the kindness with which you received our invitation, and by the politeness with which you assigned your reasons for declining it. Little of public importance would be

presented to your notice in Bath ; but much of private feeling, of ardent attachment, would be evinced toward the Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose public character we have long been accustomed to respect, and whose private worth we have learned to admire. The prosperity of our town depends upon a free intercourse with foreign nations, and a proper limitation to the admission of foreign vessels from ports which our vessels are not permitted to enter. The protection, afforded by garrisons and fortifications in time of war, is generally the result of preparation in time of peace. We rely, Sir, upon the generous regard you have exhibited for every section of our country, and upon the feelings that prompted you to undertake this journey ; and, in placing this confidence, we are sure that our own peculiar interests will not be neglected. We feel grateful, Sir, that your journey has hitherto been so propitious, that you have met with no occurrence to diminish the pleasure you have derived in witnessing the attachment of your fellow citizens.

Accept, Sir, our sincere wishes that your health may long continue, and that the remainder of your Tour may be as pleasant to yourself as it will be interesting to the Country.

*To the Committee from the towns of Bath, Wiscasset, Brunswick and Topsham.*

FELLOW CITIZENS—I beg you to be assured, that it would afford me great and sincere pleasure, to proceed to the towns which you represent, and even to Castine, if imperious circumstances did not prevent it. I undertook this Tour, to acquire information by personal inspection, of our principal harbours, of the entrances into them, of the state of the public works and of the points at which it might be proper to erect others, and it was my object to embrace in it the Atlantic coast, to the extent mentioned, and the inland frontier, as far as Detroit. I now find, notwithstanding the exertions which I have made, that if I proceed further to the Eastward, I shall be compelled to abandon all the Wes-

tern part of my contemplated Tour, or be thrown on the lakes at an unfavourable season ; and shall likewise be detained from the seat of Government, longer than a due regard, for other important national interests will permit. I regret, therefore, to be compelled by these considerations, to terminate my Tour eastward, here ; considerations which will, I doubt not, have their due weight, with you, and my other fellow citizens of the District of Maine.

I am happy to meet here, deputies from so many of the towns, to the eastward, because, from you, I shall receive much information, touching your local interest, which will be useful. I shall pay to it the utmost attention in my power.

I am aware, that the prosperity of the towns in this District, and I may extend the remark to the United States, depends on the prosperous state of their commerce. Nothing is more just, than, that our trade with foreign powers, should be placed, in every branch, on a footing of reciprocal and equal advantage. It gives me pleasure to state, that this important interest, has, already, received the considerations of the national councils, and that I have no doubt it will continue to be duly attended to, until it is placed on a just and satisfactory footing.

On all the great concerns of this highly favoured and happy nation, there is but one common interest. We are all equally interested in preserving our present republican government and institutions, in their utmost purity ; we are all equally interested in adopting suitable measures of defence, land and naval ; and in the proper protection and encouragement of our commerce ; and it is highly gratifying to me, to witness, in the whole extent of my Tour, that, great harmony of opinion prevails on all these important occasions.

JAMES MONROE.

The town of Portland was formerly called Falmouth. It is worthy of remark, that most of the large towns upon the seaboard of New England, have taken their



names from Old England, as *New-London. Newport, Boston, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Falmouth, &c.* Portland is situated upon a peninsula in the bay of Casco. Its growth has been rapid ; and is, at present, a very handsome town. The buildings are of modern construction. and show the improving state of architecture in the country. It has escaped the calamity of fire, which has so often visited its neighbouring towns. But it cannot be forgotten, that the burning system of warfare, in the revolutionary war, reduced it to ashes. It is united to the adjacent country by extensive bridges ; is well defended ; carries on an active trade, and shows the difference between a retrograding, a stationary, and a progressive place. It was the easternmost town the President visited, although he expressed his regret that he could not prosecute his journey to Castine. In passing thus far in this district, the President must have been convinced that a spirit of industry and commerce, will present to the eye of the traveller many evidences of wealth in a country which can lay but little claim to fertility, when compared to the astonishingly productive regions of the south and the west. The lumber trade to the West Indies, and to many of the ports in the Republic, has been prosecuted with great vigour from Portland. Its population is over 7000.

The reverend clergy of this place and its vicinity, did not omit to tender their respect to the President. They did not, like the Romish clergy, in addressing the Pope, or the English clergy in addressing the King, consider him as the temporal head of the church, or the vicegerent of Deity upon earth ; but they addressed him as the head of the Civil State, which, although

it acknowledges no political union with the church, yet the church, in the exercise of all its privileges, enjoys its constant protection.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The Ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, of the different denominations, in Portland and vicinity, amid the congratulations of their fellow citizens, would now, in a body, tender their respectful and Christian salutations ; opening to you their bosoms, reverend Sir, and imploring on you the Divine presence, guidance and support, as the father of a great and happy people ; that you may have, in continuance, a prosperous journey, by the will of God, through the northern and western parts of these United States, a safe return to the capital, and to the bosom of your family ; that the morning of your Presidency being a morning without clouds, which has thrown such a lustre upon our public affairs, and occasioned such surprising harmony in public feelings, may indeed be as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

And when, Sir, your hands are heavy under the weight of a Nation's care, be assured the intercessions of our closets, and our altars, (animated by the grateful remembrance of your presence amongst us) shall be always going up to the Mercy seat in your behalf ; through your instrumentality, the beauty of the Lord our God may be upon us, and his glory appear to our children. And having served your generation according to the will of God in a good old age, and full of days, and of honours, may you be gathered unto the illustrious fathers, who rest from their public labours, and enter with them into heavenly glory.

*The President's reply, as near as can be recollected.*

GENTLEMEN,

Among the numerous tokens of respect, which have been shown me by my fellow citizens during my present Tour, undertaken to advance the public inter-

est, I have received none more grateful than the one I now receive from you, the ministers of our Lord and Saviour. Be assured, that the kind sentiments of your affectionate address, especially those which regard my person, are warmly reciprocated.

A proper reverence for our Maker, and indeed religion in general, leaving all men however, free to act agreeable to the dictates of their own consciences, will ever meet my approbation and support.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that I cannot do justice to your address in this summary reply. I must therefore conclude by repeating to you the assurance of my great satisfaction in receiving this testimony of your regard, and by requesting you to accept my thanks for your respectful and Christian salutations.

The President left Portland upon the 17th, and again entered the state of New-Hampshire.

“ He was received at the line of the State, by the Committee, conducted by the Marshals and select escort, when the following address was made him by the Hon. Mr. Durell.

MR. PRESIDENT,

In the progress of your national visit you confer an additional honour upon New Hampshire, by this day re-entering the first State upon the records of our union.

Your fellow citizens of the vicinity eagerly seized the occasion for again paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of a great and happy nation.

We cheerfully present you, Sir, the tribute of our most affectionate regards, and pray you to accept it, as the pledge of our veneration and esteem, both for yourself and for the government over which you are called to preside.

“ The President was then escorted by the principal

inhabitants of Dover, a part of Capt. Lyman's troop, from Rochester and Milton, under the command of Col. Edward Sise, and a great cavalcade of citizens, to this town. On his arrival, he received a national salute from the artillery. After passing a few moments at Wyatt's Inn, the President, attended by his suite, proceeded to an eminence arranged for the purpose, near Col. Cogswell's, decorated with the rural simplicity of evergreen and roses, where he was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Atkinson, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT,

SIR—Forming a small but component part of the great nation over which you preside, permit us in behalf of the inhabitants of the ancient town of Dover, to express the lively sensibility, with which it receives within its borders, a personage so distinguished, in obtaining and perfecting the independence of our common country.

Believe us, sir, we duly appreciate your eminent services, in the various, high and honourable departments, assigned you by the public voice. These we consider as the surest pledges of love of country. These must receive the gratitude of the nation ; your best reward ; indeed, Sir, you now receive it.

As to ourselves, we enter into no competition with other places, in external demonstrations of respect ; yet, sir, we beg leave to assure you that the interest we take in your happiness, as well on your own account, as for the high and honourable station to which you have been called by the voice of your fellow citizens, is no less sincere than theirs.

We have no fortifications, no attractions, for your view. Our pursuits are principally agricultural. The little commerce which we *had*, has suffered the depression incident to that on the Atlantic shore. We turn in part to domestic manufactures.

We now give you, sir, 'tis all we can, a most cordial

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welcome to this part of New Hampshire. A similar pleasure has been unknown to her citizens, except in the instance of one of your illustrious predecessors, whose arms you followed in youthful life, in the perilous, but glorious contest for the freedom of your country.

We humbly implore the Great Parent of the Universe, with whom is the destiny of nations, to take you into His holy keeping; that under your auspices and fostering care, this great, free and independent nation may increase in splendour, and its government be administered for the best interest of its citizens; that your health may be preserved and invigorated by your present Tour, and that you may have a happy return to the bosom of your friends and family. We wish you long life, health, and a prosperous administration.

“To this address, the President made an elegant, appropriate and particular answer. He with great modesty, observed, that he considered this attention not paid to him as an individual, but to his office; that he had little or no claim for the services that he had been enabled to perform towards the happiness of the nation; that the depression of our commerce ought to be borne with fortitude, and must have been expected on the return of peace; that he felt himself honoured by the attentions paid him in this section of the union, and united with us in fervent prayer that our government might be administered for the best interest of the nation.

The President and suite, were then escorted back to Wyatt's inn, by the Committee, with whom he dined, and soon after, he gratified a great concourse of attending citizens by making his appearance in our streets. He passed the evening and night with the Hon. Mr. Hale, who invited many respectable citizens and ladies to

spend the evening, and they were introduced to the President, and were highly gratified with his dignified affability."

Much regret was expressed by some, and many acrimonious censures were bestowed by others, that the Executive of New Hampshire did not follow the example of the governour of Massachusetts in ordering out an escort for the President through every town in the state. Governour PLUMER was aware, that the authority of Governour Brooks upon this subject, was derived from a special resolution of the Massachusetts legislature. *He could not, constitutionally, call out the militia, nor draw forth the treasures of the state, to give an artificial splendour to the reception of the man he so highly esteemed and respected ; and were he to have expressed a wish upon the subject, no doubt but he would prefer to have the patriotic people over whom he presided, manifest their admiration of their beloved chief, by their spontaneous and voluntary civilities, rather than by the formal respect enjoined by statute.* "Severe indisposition" inhibited him from tendering his personal respects.

*The following is Gov. Plumer's Letter to the President.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

EPPING, JULY 18, 1817.

DEAR SIR—It is to me a subject of much regret, that in your Tour through New-Hampshire, I have been unable to pay you that respectful attention, and those personal civilities, which I consider due both to your private character and official station. You were verbally informed, while at Portsmouth, of my

severe indisposition : and I am now obliged to add, that I am still confined to my chamber and bed, by an attack of the typhus fever, which has not yet, I fear, reached its crisis. This unfortunate event has deprived me of the satisfaction of a personal interview with you ; and prevented me from receiving a visit at this place, with which I had flattered myself you would have honoured me.

A military escort having been called out by the Governours of some of the states, to accompany you through those parts of the country, I was desirous that the same tribute of respect should be paid you on your passage through New-Hampshire. The power to call out such an escort seemed, at first view, incident to the nature of my office as Commander in Chief of the militia ; yet so accurately is this command defined, and so cautiously restricted, by the prudence, or the jealousy of our State constitution, that I have authority at no time to order out the militia, except for certain known objects particularly designated in the constitution, and by the laws enacted under it. I have thought proper to make this statement, both in justice to myself, and to the state over which I preside ; a state which yields to none in the union, either in attachment to the general government, or in respect to the distinguished individual, who with its full consent and approbation, has been raised to the first office in the gift of the nation.

This letter will be delivered to you, by the Secretary of State. Had my health permitted, I should have taken great pleasure in waiting upon you in person, during the time you remained in this State, and in suggesting some objects of inquiry, which might perhaps have merited your attention in this part of our common country. But in my present condition, I can only add my sincere congratulations, and my best wishes for the success of your administration, which has commenced under circumstances peculiarly favourable to yourself, and our beloved country.

I have the honour to be, with the highest personal

respect and esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the  
United States, now at Concord, N. H.*

The President left Dover upon the 18th, and passed through a country thronged with a population delighted at beholding a statesman, whose character they venerated, and under whose administration they feel the strongest assurances that they shall realize the fondest anticipations of happiness resulting from a correct administration of our excellent government. With his suite, the President arrived at Concord upon the 18th.

I exceedingly regret that I could not obtain the address of the citizens of Concord, to the President, and his answer to the same, that they might have been inserted in this work. But it may be remarked that the people of this place, and its immediate vicinity, gave the President a sincere and cordial welcome. The civil and military authorities were active upon the occasion. They vied with each other in demonstrations of respect to the man they all admired. The President, having seen life in all the splendour with which it is adorned in European courts, and in all the unaffected dignity with which it is surrounded in the American Republic, knew well how to appreciate the convincing evidence of sincere respect which he here witnessed.

Since the publication of the first edition of this work, I have obtained the brief and handsome address of the citizens of Concord, which follows.



## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—Permit us, as the organ of the citizens of Concord, to express the high satisfaction we feel, in beholding the President of the United States in our village, and in having an opportunity to present you our most respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour.

All hearts, Sir, bid you welcome. We deem it a peculiarly happy circumstance, that in discharging the important duty, of examining the works of defence, on our exterior lines, you witness universal eagerness and cordiality, in the salutations you receive in every place you visit. Upon this auspicious occasion, party feelings are buried—and buried, we would hope, for ever. A new era, we trust, is commencing. The leading measures of the general government, accord remarkably with the views and principles of all parties; and your private as well as public character, furnish us a pledge that you will endeavour to make your administration a blessing to our country. And we pray God to grant you success, and have you under his holy keeping.

Accept, Sir, our best wishes, that your present Tour may be eminently useful to the nation, both in affording them security against their enemies, and union among themselves.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*

*July 18th, 1817.*

The President returned an extemporaneous answer, with his usual facility and dignity. At dinner, his toast was announced :—

*The town of Concord*—May its inhabitants continue to flourish and prosper.

Gen. Swift, who had constantly attended the President from Baltimore to Portland, there took his leave of him, and the gallant Gen. MILLER, the hero of *New Hampshire*, filled his place in the President's suite.

The little town of Concord is not destitute of attractions. It is situated upon the river Merrimack, fifty miles above Portsmouth. The Legislature of "*the first State upon the records of the Union,*" have here exercised the important functions of legislating for a State, which, in relation to the objects of government, like that of her sister States, is "sovereign and independent." This town is handsomely built, and the immediate vicinity of it; evinces the perseverance, the wealth, and the taste of its inhabitants. In a cold, but healthy climate, its hardy sons, blessed with a free government, exclusive owners of the soil they cultivate, have given to the face of the earth, an appearance of fertility, equal to the most productive regions. The town of Concord contains 2400 inhabitants, and the necessary public buildings for enacting laws, and administering justice.

The following animated description of his passage from Concord to Hanover, and his reception there, is from a public print.

"The President and his suite, composed of Mr. Mason, his private secretary, Consul Ware, and Col. Sullivan, of Boston, left Concord early on the 21st, travelled with great rapidity, and arrived at Lebanon at 4 o'clock, P. M. where he was met by the Committee of Arrangements for Hanover, and the adjacent towns; when Mr. Olcott, Chairman, addressed the President in a style courteous and eloquent; bidding him a hearty welcome, and informing him of the preparations which had been made for receiving him. At Lebanon Village, he left his carriage, and passed on horseback

through a vast body of citizens who had formed for the purpose of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. At the same village he was met by a numerous cavalcade, consisting of Captains Hogedon and Page's companies of Cavalry, under Major Lang, all the officers of the 23d regiment, under Lieut. Col. Perkins, and a great number of private citizens, all under the direction of Col. Poole, Chief Marshal.

At six o'clock his approach to the village of Dartmouth was announced by the roar of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. Although the road was shrouded in clouds of dust, he condescended to leave his carriage, and make his entry on horseback for the sake of gratifying an immense crowd of spectators, who lined the streets, and thronged the yards and windows of the houses. He was received by a company of Light Infantry, under Capt. Converse, and saluted by Capt. Carpenter's company of Artillery.

Near the meeting-house he dismounted, and passed through a line extending quite across the College Green, composed of the officers and Students of the Literary Institution, Rev. Clergy, private citizens, among whom were several strangers of distinction, and a beautiful group of young misses and masters, fancifully ornamented with garlands of evergreen and roses.

The Dartmouth Hotel was elegantly decorated and fitted up for the reception of its illustrious visitor.

After an introduction to a number of gentlemen, and the usual salutations, the President made his appearance on the piazza, in front of the Hotel, where the following address was read to him by Col. Brewster of the Committee of Arrangements."

## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—In behalf of the citizens of Hanover, and the adjacent towns, we beg leave respectfully to tender to you our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival at this place.

Averse as we are in our feelings and habits from any parade, inconsistent with the simplicity of our republican institutions, we are happy that the Tour of your Excellency, undertaken for the promotion of objects of great national importance, affords us an opportunity of bidding you a cordial welcome to the banks of the Connecticut, and the verge of the Green Mountains—the seat of one of those Literary Institutions by which our country is highly benefitted, and honourably distinguished. A seminary which a few years since was planted in a wilderness, can exhibit to you no venerable antiquities, no proud monuments of the arts, yet it cannot fail to be regarded by you with interest, on account of its relations to the principles and permanence of our government.

We are happy to offer personally, that respect which is due to your elevated station, your eminent public services and private virtues. It contributes, in no small degree, to the pleasure we enjoy on this occasion, that we meet the Chief Magistrate of the United States in the style of a private citizen, distinguished from the rest of the community, by none of the ordinary badges of authority, and depending on no safeguards, but the good wishes of his fellow citizens.

We deem it singularly fortunate, that we see amongst us, for the first time, a Chief Magistrate of the nation, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to inspire feelings of satisfaction and joy. A new and auspicious era seems to have commenced in our country. At the close of a war, in which our prowess in arms shed new lustre on the American republic; a spirit of peace and harmony prevails among us. A national feeling is excited, which must be productive of the happiest consequences. The unexampled progress of our country, within the last thirty years, in population and refinement; the improvements in agriculture and manufac-



tures ; the happiness enjoyed by the people of the United States under the benign influence of the Federal constitution ; all contribute to strengthen the ties of union, and give stability to our excellent political institutions.

We sincerely congratulate you, Sir, that your election to the first office in the gift of your fellow citizens has occurred at a period so auspicious and interesting ; under circumstances which not only evince the high sense which is entertained of your patriotism, zeal and fidelity, but furnish a sure guarantee of the impartiality and wisdom of your administration.

That the blessings of Heaven may attend you through life ; that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy under your auspices ; and when you shall retire from the cares of public life, that you may be followed into retirement by the esteem and affection of a virtuous and grateful people, is the ardent wish of those in whose behalf we have the honour of addressing you.

### REPLY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Your congratulations are the more acceptable, because they are the heart-felt expressions of your attachment to our inestimable form of government.

I have not the pretension, to arrogate to myself, the emotion of the sentiment my presence awakens. It recalls to you your form of government, and the exalted civil and religious principles you so eminently enjoy. The contemplation of these, and the security you feel in the continuance of such rich possessions fills you with gratitude.

The recollections of the trials of our country, and the honourable rank to which these have raised her, inspires a laudable pride in your nation's honour, and it is to give utterance to these sentiments and the emotions they excite, that such public demonstrations of respect are rendered to the Chief Magistrate of the country. I participate in the sentiment ; I sympathize

with you in these emotions ; I cannot, therefore, but take a deep interest in the literary seminary of this place ; for such institutions will long supply successive generations of wise and virtuous men, who will know how to estimate and preserve the blessings of civil liberty, that their fathers shall bequeath to them.

It is an epoch like the present, when an honourable peace leaves no question to agitate the public, that through institutions like yours, the expanded benevolence, and high sense of national honour, which are essential to public virtue, should be every where diffused as a means of union. These cannot fail to produce that national feeling, from which you anticipate such happy results.

I cannot but acknowledge your expressions of personal regard and respect. That the blessings you invoke on me, may abundantly descend on yourselves and your children for many generations, is truly my sincere and ardent wish.

JAMES MONROE.

Upon reaching Hanover, the President was again upon the banks of the Connecticut river. A few weeks previous, he had explored the country upon both shores of it from Middletown, in Connecticut, to Springfield, in Massachusetts. He was there delighted with its beauty, gratified at beholding large and flourishing towns upon its banks, and a country in the highest state of cultivation. He was here two hundred miles from its mouth, and saw but little diminution in its size, and but little inferiority in point of fertility. In viewing this stream, he might well have exclaimed in the finished, poetic language of Barlow,

“ Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine.”

Although Hanover would always be admired for the natural beauty of its situation, and the taste there dis-

played ; yet it derives its principal consequence from the University there established.

The birth of poets, statesmen, and warriors, imparts a consequence to the place of their nativity. *Mantua* and *Virgil*—*Geneva* and *Rosseau*—*Stratford* and *Shakespeare*, are always associated. An equal, and perhaps a superior consequence is imparted to places from the establishment of Literary Institutions. Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Leyden, &c. in Europe—Cambridge, New-Haven, Princeton, Hanover, &c. in America, cannot be mentioned without an instant recollection that science and literature have been acquired in their Academic bowers.

The citizens of Hanover modestly confessed to the President that “ *a seminary which a few years since was planted in a wilderness, can exhibit to you no venerable antiquities ; no proud monuments of the arts.*” This interesting university owes its origin to the almost romantic philanthropy of Doct. Wheelock, its first President. “ *Moore’s Charity School*” was commenced by him in Connecticut for the purpose of teaching the aborigines of America, science and Christianity. The attempt was noble ; its success was trifling. The school was removed to the wilds of Hanover. Her forests, which had before excluded the rays of the sun, were, by the labours of art, and the sun of science, converted into a fertile plain. The munificence of Lord Dartmouth, and the unyielding perseverance of President Wheelock, soon graced the plain with ‘ *Dartmouth University.*’ It would be unpardonable when speaking of this university, to pass in silence over the Medical School attached to it. The theoretical sci-

ence and extensive practice of NATHAN SMITH, M. D. has given to it a consequence which nothing but talents like his can impart to a medical establishment. He brought into it the acquirements of a scholar, whose mind was enriched by the scientific instruction of the medical faculty of America and Europe. His numerous pupils, in different parts of our country, are administering that relief for the calamities incident to man, which correct science, and scientific practice only can afford. This school, this instructor, and these pupils, will long be remembered by the once afflicted, and now restored sons of pain and sorrow.

The reception of the President here, to say the least, was handsome. The citizens gave him the welcome, which was the effect of sincere respect. He reciprocated it in a manner which shews that he knew how to appreciate the cordiality of the heart.

Amidst the congratulations of a multitude, and the courteous civility of the refined, the President could not forget to pay his respects to Mrs. WHEELOCK, the wife of the first President of the University here. This venerable matron resided at Trenton, N. Jersey, when he received his wounds there. With the affecting sensibility of female benevolence, she watched over the couch of the wounded MONROE; administered the relief she could afford to a then gallant youth, who all but died in the cause of his injured country. Her gallant grandson, Gen. ELEAZER WHEELOCK RIPLEY, escaped by miracle from death in the same cause in the last war, at Fort Erie. She has lived to see two wars gloriously terminated, in both of which the independence of her native country was defended, support



ed, and established by the battle array of republican soldiers in the tented field. It is on occasions like this, that the heart melts into tenderness, and forgets the evanescent splendour which is attached to exalted rank. The President, amidst his public avocations, "*though he thought as a sage, he felt like a man.*" Through his whole Tour, he sought after his revolutionary compatriots. Historical recollection, and personal experience, enabled him, in retrospect, to review the scenes through which his countrymen had passed for nearly half a century. He saw many a wounded patriot surrounded by an happy progeny, enjoying the blessings acquired by the toil and courage of their ancestors.

Amidst the regulated forms, and the fashionable style of modern etiquette, the President was received by one of the Shaking Quakers, at Enfield, N. H. in a style of plain hospitality, which comes directly home to "*men's business and bosoms.*" The Elder, in all the majesty of conscious integrity, approached the President, and said, "*I James Goodrich, welcome JAMES MONROE to our habitation.*" This must have been the language of the heart, which can neither be ornamented by the flourishes of rhetoric, nor degraded by the sneers of formality.

Upon the 23d, the President crossed the Connecticut, and arrived at *Norwich*, in VERMONT. This State, for some years, was the youngest sister in the American family. Its name, *Ver Mons*, is a description of its surface. The *Green Mountain* makes a natural division of the State into the Eastern and Western sections of it. The streams originating in this beautiful range of hills, flow eastward toward the Connecticut, and

westward toward the Hudson. The remark may not be inapposite, that the inhabitants of a hill country have an elevation of sentiment, and an ardour of feeling, not *common* with the people of the plains. The Highlanders of Scotland, the Tyrolese, and the Swiss, have achieved deeds of glory, which, for centuries, had secured the admiration of the world. The "Green Mountain Boys" of Vermont, in the most desperate struggle that ever engaged men in the great cause of emancipation from despotic power, were amongst the first to "breast the shock" in the revolutionary contest.

"The President passed through Norwich to the Copperas works in Stafford; viewed them; and on his leaving the copperas mine, he was conducted through Stafford hollow, where he was met by a considerable number of the citizens; received and returned their compliments. From thence he was escorted back to Norwich, and alighted at Curtis's Hotel, where he was met by a number of citizens, and presented with the following Address :

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—A few citizens of Vermont, upon your first entrance on the borders of the State, present you a united and hearty welcome.

With the liveliest emotions of duty we meet, for the first time, a Chief Magistrate of the union within our territory. An emulation to pay respectful attention to the ruler of our nation, appointed by our own choice, under a constitution so eminently calculated for individual security, for individual interests, and national happiness; a spontaneous burst of joy among all classes of our citizens, at the visit of the President of these United

States, are the best pledges a free people can present to a Chief Magistrate, of their contentment with the laws, and the operation of them in the government under that constitution, and their confidence in the administration.

This emulation, joy, and confidence we tender you, Sir ; and in Vermont, it is believed, you will find every where these sentiments ; as you have before this, on your present Tour, experienced them in other sections of the union.

These testimonials we present you, sir, in behalf of our fellow citizens.

To which the President was pleased to return a verbal answer, expressive of his satisfaction in meeting his fellow citizens."

The President and suite, with a number of other gentlemen, then partook of a dinner, prepared by Mr. Curtis, in a handsome style. After dinner, the President was introduced to a circle of ladies, collected while the company were dining, for the purpose of seeing him : he was also introduced to a large number of children of the neighbourhood. The company, men, women, and children, were highly gratified at the sight and introduction of the President. He staid in the place about two hours, and then bid the company an affectionate farewell, and left Norwich for Windsor. He was escorted on his way by a considerable number of patriotic citizens as far as Lyman's Bridge, on which he crossed into Lebanon, New-Hampshire."

It would be a "delightful task" to describe the charming country upon both banks of the Connecticut, from Hanover to Windsor ; but prescribed limits for-

bids the gratification of my wishes. The President, although born in the fertile regions of the South, could not suppress his admiration at the flourishing and productive state of the country upon this river. Numerous and elegant bridges unite two states together, bordering upon the banks of it, and facilitate communication between the citizens of them. There was a cordial familiarity in the reception the people gave the President, which shew that, although he was their admired Chief Magistrate, they knew also that he derived his power from *them*.

His reception at *Windsor*, evinced the animation of the people in beholding a Chief, who fought in the revolutionary war, and whose measures, in the public departments of the nation, so essentially contributed to the defence of Vermont in the last war.

“ The arrival of the President of the United States and suite, in this town, was announced by a national salute from the artillery, and the ringing of bells. He was received at the bridge, by the Committee of Arrangements, and escorted, under the direction of Capt. Thomas, as Marshal of the day, by the Jefferson Artillery, commanded by Capt. Cochrane, through a long line of citizens assembled to welcome his arrival, to Pettes' Coffee House, where an address was delivered by Mr. *Dunham*, in behalf of the Committee, to which he made an eloquent and impressive reply. He was then conducted to his apartment, where he received the congratulations of the citizens.”



*To the President of the United States, at Windsor, Vermont.*

SIR—It is with equal pleasure and pride that the citizens of Windsor, so remote from the seat of government, embrace this opportunity of tendering to you in person, the homage of their profound respect; a homage not the less becoming the occasion, since it is the best tribute which freemen can offer, and which the President of the United States *alone*, of all the world, from a free people can receive.

The state of Vermont, Sir, after having alone, and successively borne a signal share in the heat and burden of our revolutionary labours, was the first to appreciate the importance of our federal compact, and to solicit admission into the national union. Under that compact, Sir, in the sanctuary of that union, we are free—we are protected—we are flourishing and happy. Our mountains echo with the cheerful voice of industry and security; our vallies smile with abundance and peace. These blessings are dear to our hearts. We habitually cherish them as inseparable from our existence. In their defence, Sir, we have bled; and we are still ready, should our country call, to bleed again.

In this Tour, undertaken through a remote section of the union, for the additional security of our growing republic, you have an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with our local feelings—our local interests—our republican spirit—but above all, our unshaken attachment to our national government, and our national institutions.

We feel ourselves flattered by this first visit from the chief magistrate of our nation, and in beholding your face, we behold a new pledge for the continuance of our invaluable blessings.

Placed, Sir, as you have fortunately been, in the executive chair, by the almost unanimous voice of our country, at an auspicious moment, when peace is again restored; when the loud din of party collision is dying away, and when a general tranquillity seems pervading the world, we offer you our felicitations on the pleas-

ing event. And while we rejoice in your opportunity, we rely on your wisdom, to co-operate with our enlightened patriots and legislators, in strengthening our republican institutions, and, under the guidance of heaven, to fix, on a durable basis, the happy destinies of a great and rising nation.

From our unqualified respect of your personal character, as well as from the pledge to be found in a long life devoted to the public good, we have a right to anticipate the most pleasing results. In copying the illustrious examples of the great founders of our republic, you cannot fail to advance the best interests, and the true glory of our common country, and thus to erect in the hearts of your countrymen, an imperishable monument to your own fame. With such feelings, and with such views, in the name and in behalf of the citizens of Windsor, we bid you a cordial welcome to this village, and to the state of Vermont.

*The President's Answer. . .*

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have approached the state of Vermont, with peculiar sensibility. On a former visit, immediately after the war, I left it a wilderness, and I now find it blooming with luxuriant promise of wealth and happiness, to a numerous population. A brave and free people will never abandon the defence of their country. The patriotism of Vermont, has been relied on in times of peril; and the just expectation of their virtue was honourably sustained. I shall ever rely on their wisdom in the councils of the nation, as on their courage in the field.

The confidence now universally felt in the stability and efficiency of our government, is the surest pledge, that all judicious measures adopted for the common good of the nation, will receive the cordial support of all honest and honourable men.

I rejoice with you, that a just sense of the national interests, and more generous feelings pervade the country. It is by cherishing these, with a liberal reference to the prosperity and happiness of the whole union, that the high destiny of our nation can be attained.

The true principles of our policy are now well understood. The people have only to maintain them with vigour and economy, and all the great objects of national concern, under a benign Providence, will be secured to ourselves and our posterity.

JAMES MONROE.

Admiration from the Female world is one of the most delightful rewards of valour. From the romantic ages of chivalry to this time, the approving smiles of the Fair has "*smoothed the wrinkled front*" of the veteran, and made him glory in the scars received in defending them. The young ladies of Windsor, were determined that their "Patron and Friend" should not leave their delightful village without some manifestation of their respect. They addressed the President in the following elegant manner.

SIR—Impressed with a high sense of the honour which the inhabitants of this village receive in being permitted to welcome the Chief Magistrate of the Union, we beg leave, in behalf of the young Ladies of the Windsor Female Academy, to present you our humble tribute of respect; which, although from the juvenile female pen, will not, we trust, be unacceptable, or deemed entirely beneath your notice. While we regard the President of the nation as the protector of our country, the preserver of our rights, and dearest privileges, and the guardian of our literary institutions, our hearts glow with feelings of gratitude, and we delight to address him by the endearing appellation of Patron and Friend. Permit us, Sir, respectfully to congratulate you on your safe arrival in the State of Vermont, on the present happy and prosperous situation of the country over which you are called to preside; that the Olive of peace is now waving where the Clarion of war was heard; and that your entrance upon public duties, both arduous and important, is at a time when, from the



general peace and tranquillity that reign, you can have leisure to promote the happiness and literary attainments of the rising generation. We feel happy, that the visit, by which our northern states have been so highly honoured, has been undertaken at a time, when every thing must have combined to render it pleasant to yourself, as well as to the people ; and we believe, that their reception of you, has been, and will continue to be such, as is consonant to their views of respect for your private character, and the elevated station you have the honour, with so much dignity to fill, as the President of the United States. That you may long live in the affections of a free and enlightened people, and that success may crown all your exertions for the public good, is the ardent wish of many a patriotic, although youthful female bosom.

## ANSWER.

YOUNG LADIES,

I beg you to be assured, that no attention which I have received in the course of my route, has afforded me greater satisfaction, than that with which I have been honoured by the Young Ladies of the Female Academy at Windsor. I take a deep interest as a parent and citizen, in the success of female education, and have been delighted, wherever I have been, to witness the attention paid to it. That you may be distinguished for your graceful and useful acquirements, and for every amiable virtue, is the object of my sincere desire. Accept my best wishes for your happiness.

JAMES MONROE.

*The members of the Windsor  
Female Academy.*

The town of Windsor if regarded, either for the natural beauty of its situation, or the taste of its inhabitants, would excite the admiration of the Tourist. It has no important public building except the state prison, al-



Although the Legislature of the state has often held its sessions here. From the elevated grounds near it, the distant view of the Monadnock mountain to the east, the Green Mountains, and the Escutnœ to the west ; the beautiful Connecticut and the picturesque scenery of the country upon its shores, furnish a prospect which may be gazed upon with delight, and which must be left with regret. The population of this place in 1810 was 2,800.

“ The President, upon the 23d, left Windsor, and was received by the citizens of Woodstock, with such demonstrations of regard, as are the spontaneous offering of a free people to a respected Chief Magistrate. A part of the Committee of Arrangements, with a cavalcade of citizens, under the direction of Mr. Hall, and a detachment of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Mack, met the President at Hartland, and escorted him to Woodstock. A discharge of artillery announced the arrival of the President in the village, which he entered on horseback, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The citizens were formed in lines on each side of the street ; and as the President advanced towards them, he alighted ; and, conducted by Mr. Hall, and accompanied by Mr. Mason, his secretary, and Col. Sullivan, he passed up the procession to Mr. Pratt's, where he was welcomed by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Swann, of the Committee of Arrangements, and received under the discharge of a national salute, from Capt. Warner's company of artillery, from Barnard. The following address was then presented by Mr. Hutchinson.”

## TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of Woodstock and vicinity, meet the Chief Magistrate of the United States in this place, with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction. They consider it an auspicious event, and ominous of good to their beloved country, that you, Sir, have deemed it proper, at this time, to visit, in person, the various parts of the United States, that you might become personally acquainted, not only with the strength and resources of the country, but, by mingling with various classes of the community, in the different States, might be conversant with the religious, moral, and political opinions of the people; and notwithstanding the variety of these, might witness the unanimity with which they are universally devoted to the best interests, and to the support of the free and excellent political institutions of the country; and how much they delight to honour those, who, with dignity and propriety, preside over them.

They hope and believe, that this patriotic and beneficent deportment, on the part of the President of the United States, will tend to heal the divisions and conciliate the feelings of the different members of community, and draw more closely the bonds of union and interest among the people of the United States.

With these views, and with feelings of the greatest personal respect, they bid you a cordial welcome to their vicinity; and pray, that under the guidance and direction of Divine Providence, you may be a happy instrument of all that good to our country, which can inspire the heart of a wise, benevolent, and enlightened statesman.

“ To this the President made a very appropriate answer, reciprocating the sentiments contained in the Address. He observed, among other things, that in the prosecution of his Tour, he was happy to visit the State of Vermont; and that he now met, with satisfaction, the citizens of Woodstock; that he felt duly

grateful for the attention and respect which was so liberally manifested to him, and for the facilities afforded him in his progress through the country ; that he deemed this a demonstration of their attachment to the laws of their country, and was disposed to receive it rather as a mark of respect to the office of President, than a personal compliment ; that as it respected himself, he was confident, that when he retired from office, he should receive the approbation of his fellow citizens, if, by his official conduct, he should merit it. The President made some suitable remarks on the nature of our government, observing, that it protected us in the enjoyment of our civil and religious liberties ; and that he could not conceive of any rights, which a people ought to enjoy, which were not secured to us by our happy constitution."

The town of Woodstock, although a small place, has that striking natural beauty which will claim the notice of the traveller. It has occasionally been the seat of government for the state ; is situated upon the banks of a beautiful stream, passing through a fertile and well cultivated valley. It has a handsome church, a court house, a prison, and many handsome private residences. The President passed from this place through *Royalton* upon White river, to *Montpelier*, the political capital of Vermont.

" The President with his suite, entered this little village, and received, with apparent satisfaction, the respectful gratulations of a large concourse of the citizens of Washington County.

At 10, he was met and welcomed by the Committee of Arrangements, at Mr. Stiles' in Berlin. The procession was then formed under the direction of the Marshals, and proceeded to Montpelier.

A little before 11, a discharge of artillery announced the near approach of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. On entering the village, he alighted from his carriage, and proceeded with the cavalcade, on horseback, to the Academy, through the Main-street, lined on each side by citizens, under direction of Joseph Howes, Esq. Returning to the head of State street, the President dismounted, was received by the *First Light Company*, commanded by Lieut. E. P. Walton, and conducted to the State House under a national salute from the *Washington Artillery*.

In front of the State House, between three and four hundred Masters and Misses, Students of the Academy and members of the schools in the Village, dressed in a neat uniform, each tastefully decorated with garlands from the field of nature, were arranged in two lines facing each other, in perfect order. Previous to the arrival of the escort, the two companies of Cavalry, with an expedition and regularity which did them honour, had placed themselves at a proper and convenient distance on the left of the juvenile procession.

The President walked through this assemblage of youth, uncovering his head, and bowing as he passed, entered the State House under a fanciful arch of evergreens, emblematic we trust, of the duration of our liberties; on one side of which were these words; *July 4, 1776,* on the other—" *Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.*" When in front of the house, in the portico of the second



story, the Hon. James Fisk, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in presence of the military and a great concourse of assembled citizens, delivered the following Address :

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of Montpelier and its vicinity, have directed their committee to present you their respectful salutations, and bid you a cordial welcome.

The infancy of our settlements, places our progress in the arts and sciences something behind most of our sister States ; but we shall not be denied some claim to a share of that ardent love of liberty, and the Rights of Man, that attachment to the honour and interest of our country, which *now* so distinguish the American character ; while the fields of Hubbardton, the heights of Walloomsack, and the plains of Plattsburgh, are admitted to witness in our favour.

Many of those we now represent, ventured their lives in the Revolutionary contest, and permit us sir, to say, the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced, by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one who shared in all the hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty and independence to our country : nor are we unmindful that from that period until now, every public act of your life evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

With such pledges, we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration under the guidance of Divine Providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising ; and that the honour, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

JAMES FISK.

*For the Committee.*

“To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate reply, which was received with *three times three* animated cheers by the citizens.

The President then, with his suite, Committee, Marshals and Clergy, visited the schools in the Representatives' room, which was adorned with maps and globes drawn by the scholars; while the front of the gallery and chandalier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising, and Mr. Hill preceptor of the Academy, by saying, “*I present to your Excellency the finest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces*”—He replied “*They are the finest nature can produce.*” After inspecting the maps and globes, with approbation, he retired; was received at the door, by the *Washington Artillery*, commanded by Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens extending from the State House to the dwelling of Willis I. Caldwell, Esq. where he partook of a cold collation served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed a procession preceded by the first Light Company, with instrumental music, and moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters they saluted him, the masters, by uncovering their heads, the misses, by lowering their parasols.

The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the Committee of Arrangements, ascended his carriage and resumed his journey to Burlington.”

This place has recently been established as the per-

manent seat of government for the state of Vermont, and is rapidly acquiring the consequence which a metropolis always draws within its borders. His stay was short here ; but he visited the flourishing literary institution here established ; and in presence of a numerous collection of youths of both sexes, received an address from their Preceptor, and returned an answer worthy of the " Patron and Friend " of the rising generation.

The President arrived at Burlington upon the evening of the day he left Windsor, (23d July.) He here had the first view of LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Although this inland water in point of extent, bears but a feeble comparison with the great Lakes of the President's native country, he was aware that it was an important naval station. The command of it would have been of immense importance to the enemy in the last war. This was evinced by their exertions to obtain it. It is the principal key of the northern states, and the possession of it by a British force would very essentially affect a large portion of the states of *New-York* and *Vermont*.

The President was escorted into Burlington in a manner which shews, that a cavalcade of republican freemen, although it was not variegated, like those in European capitals, with chariots bedecked with ducal coronets, and knights adorned with the blushing ribbons and brilliant stars of nobility ; yet they know how to manifest their respect for the man of their choice, by spontaneous demonstrations of respect, infinitely more gratifying than the coerced shouts of a degraded, oppressed and suffering populace. Upon alighting, he was addressed by Daniel Farrand, Esq. on behalf of the

citizens, in a manner which shews, that when the man was before them, whose indefatigable exertions had greatly aided in saving them from the depredations of an enemy in their immediate neighbourhood, they knew how to appreciate his labours and admire his patriotism in the cause of his native country. The President gave a reply, with that modesty, which makes a genuine patriot shrink from even the sincere and grateful acknowledgments of his protected countrymen.

The President's stay at the delightful town of Burlington was short. Had opportunity been afforded, he might here have been gratified, with the examination of an infant university struggling into manhood, by exertions to diffuse the light of science amongst the aspiring sons of Vermont. While many large states have but one, and some large states have no university, Vermont may boast of two—*Burlington* and *Middlebury*. Although the fact must be admitted, that these Literary Institutions have not yet excited the notice of the Old World, and are not yet, like some others, the pride of the New ; it ought to be remembered that the universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* in England, were infant establishments as late as the reign of Henry VIII.

The President took his departure from Burlington by water. He was wafted upon the waters of *Lake Champlain* to *Vergennes*, where he examined the extensive iron works there established. He also viewed the place where the fleet of MACDONOUGH was built. The President was aware, that this gallant officer was stationed upon this Lake as a Lieutenant commandant, when scarcely ten American guns were carried upon



its bosom. The enemy were exerting their well known naval energies to obtain the ascendancy upon Champlain. This young officer, having early become a pupil in the Mediterranean school, where Americans first began to conquer *systematically* upon the ocean, with the most discouraging prospects, prosecuted the arduous duty assigned him, with a cool deliberation and a determined perseverance, which afforded an encouraging presage of his future character for *regulated* courage. The victory he obtained upon this Lake, was not the result of accident or fortune. It was the necessary effect following well known causes. This victory, considered in every point of view, was one of the most important achieved in the second war for American Independence. Connected with that obtained at the same time by the gallant MACOMB, over the governour general of *all* the Canadas, it secured the western section of *Vermont*, and the immensely important country upon the Hudson in *New York*, from the devastations of an enemy, some of whom had become familiar with victory and plunder in the old world. The importance of it is clearly demonstrated by the applause and *reward* bestowed upon the intrepid officer who obtained it. Captain Thomas Macdoneugh cannot complain, as many meritorious officers may justly do, that "*Republics are ungrateful.*" The following is the Address of the citizens of Burlington, and the President's Answer.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—In behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Burlington, and its vicinity, we congratulate you on your safe arrival, within this part of the State of Vermont.

Living under a government of our own choice, where birth and hereditary titles create no fictitious privileges—where the avenues of office are opened to exalted merit—and where virtue and worth confer the only distinctions known to our law, the citizen is under a moral obligation to respect the authorities of his country.

Permit us, Sir, to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by this interview, to assure you of a cordial reception, and while we testify the high sense we entertain of your private worth, to discharge the pleasing task of tendering to the Chief Magistrate of our country, the respect due to his exalted station.

The pleasure of a personal acquaintance is much increased by a knowledge of the objects of your visit. In common with yourself and every virtuous citizen, we indulge an honest pride in contemplating the civil institutions of our country, and rejoice in every measure which has for its object the protection and security of the people. In proportion to the value we attach to the blessings of rational liberty, should be our exertions to render the enjoyment of them secure. Placed upon the frontiers of the United States, in situations assailable by the sudden irruptions of an invading foe, the dangers to which we may be exposed give additional value to any precautionary measures of defence.

We rejoice that the noise of war is lost in the busy arts of peace, that the citizen is left to the honest pursuit of industry and enterprise, under a confidence that his interest is identified with that of the public. But you will not believe us alarmed by idle fears, when we assure you that the recent events on this frontier have shown us, that whatever we hold dear may be jeopardized by the chance of war. The citizens of Vermont will not soon forget the memorable eleventh of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, or fail to appreciate the worth of those who so valiantly defended their country's flag, and secured to themselves immortal glory. The anxious solicitude of this awful, but glorious day, has forcibly impressed upon our minds

the truth of the position, that *peace is the time to prepare for war.*

We are pleased to know that this subject has already engaged your attention. From a personal inspection of the various parts of our extended republic, you will be enabled the better to ascertain its vulnerable points, and advise to measures of future security. Nor is this subject an uninteresting one. The patriot, whose liberal soul is animated by the prospect of ameliorating the condition of his fellow men, here finds an object commensurate to his desires ; and while he generously devotes himself to the welfare of his country, he is sustained by a consciousness that his exertions have promoted its glory. Nature also seems to have designated our beloved country as the scene of no ordinary exertions. She has scattered her gifts with a munificent hand, and points the way to high and ennobling pursuits. The vast extent of our territory, the grandeur of its scenery, its mountains, its rivers, and its inland seas, the abundance of its means, together with the progress of population and improvement, combine to render it an object of sublime contemplation.

The alacrity and zeal with which you have engaged in the military and naval defences of our country, is an additional pledge of your honourable motives and patriotic wishes.

That your labour may be crowned with abundant success, and that you may long live to reap the rich reward of a life well spent in the service of your country, is our most earnest wish.

DANIEL FARRAND,

*For Committee of Arrangements.*

*Burlington, July 24, 1817.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

FELLOW CITIZENS ;

In entering the town of Burlington, I find myself in view of a scene, associated in every bosom with the

dearest interests and highest honour of the country. The eventful action on your lake and its invaded shores, can never be contemplated without the deepest emotion. It bound the union by stronger ties if possible, than ever. It filled every breast with confidence in our arms, and aroused the spirit of the country. The proximity of these scenes shall animate our children to emulate the honourable example of their fathers. They too shall realize, that in the hour of peril, their country shall never want defenders, resolute and brave as their ancestors, and firm as the mountains that gave them birth.

Truly, no nation has richer treasures of civil or religious liberty to defend. None stronger ties to united and to enlightened and to extended patriotism. That a just sense of these truths pervades the community, is evinced in the respect, which you tender to the office of the Chief Magistrate of the country in my person.

The important objects of my Tour become the more interesting, as I find the frontier more exposed. You may feel assured that the government will not withhold any practicable measures, for the security of your town; nor have I ever doubted that preparation for defence in time of peace, would ever prove the best economy in war.

If in pursuing these important objects, and administering the government upon principles consonant with the benign spirit of our constitution, my sincere and honest efforts should be crowned, as you wish, with abundant success; it will be a real gratification to myself, that you and your state will eminently participate in the beneficent providential result.

JAMES MONROE.

The President arrived at Plattsburgh upon the 25th, where these signal victories were obtained upon the 11th September 1814. The British general Brisbane had, a short time before, issued a Proclamation, calling upon the people to submit peaceably to the government



he should shortly exercise over them. Sir George Prevost had fixed upon an elegant private residence here, as *his* seat. But the proclaiming general was not *then* in Spain or Portugal, and the governour general was then *nothing* but an English Knight in *Canada*. A small body of regular troops, cordially united with the patriotic militia of New-York and Vermont, all under General Macomb, compelled an army, treble their numbers, to make a precipitate retreat to save themselves from total destruction. The 11th of September at Plattsburgh, and the 8th January at New-Orleans, the northern and southern extremes of the union, will be kept as anniversaries. The President was received here in a manner worthy of the people and of him. Prescribed limits has compelled me to exclude many elegant and impressive addresses to the President, from his fellow citizens, and many interesting particulars relative to the places in which he received them. In no place, through his extensive Tour, was the President received with more undissembled tokens of respect, than at Plattsburgh. A place that has been improved as a military rendezvous—that has had in its bosom the accomplished officers of the Army and Navy, and the veteran soldiers and gallant sailors of our country, has a consequence attached to it which scarce any other circumstances can impart. Its citizens acquire a manly deportment, and a dignified affability, which is sought for in vain amongst the effeminate votaries of modern fashion, and fashionable amusements.

Plattsburgh is situated upon the west side of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the river Saranac. Until the last war, it was known only as a pleasant village ;

its name is now associated with the proudest recollections. At the commencement of that war, it was the head quarters during a disastrous campaign—at the close of it, it had become the theatre of American glory. It is a fact, although a melancholy fact, that those places that have been the scenes of blood, death and victory, have been most celebrated by the ancient and modern epic poets. They are called “*classic ground*,” probably for this reason. It remains for the future poet to immortalize the plains of *Chippewa*, *Bridgewater*, *Plattsburgh*, and *New-Orleans*, and the undaunted republican heroes, who there achieved victories which give them a rank with the first soldiers in the world.

Plattsburgh is the capital of Clinton county, N. Y. and is the seat of justice for that county. It contains a handsome church, a court house, and a prison. Its population is over 3,500.

The President remained at Plattsburgh some time, assiduously devoted to the great object of his Tour; advancing the interests of the people, and improving the national defence.

Upon leaving it, and prosecuting his route toward *Ogdensburgh*, through the majestic forests, his attention was suddenly arrested by an elegant collation, fitted up in a superiour style, by the officers of the army and the citizens of the country. He partook of it, with a heart beating in unison with those of his patriotic countrymen, by whom he was surrounded; and acknowledged this unexpected and romantic civility, with an unaffected and dignified complacence.

The President, at this period of his Tour, finding it indispensably necessary to prosecute the remaining

part of it with great expedition, was under the necessity of foregoing many opportunities of associating with the rapidly increasing and ardently patriotic people, inhabiting the western frontier of the northern section of the Union.

He reached Ogdensburgh upon the 31st July, and was thus addressed by the citizens of that place.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The trustees and inhabitants of this village welcome, with peculiar satisfaction, your arrival in health among them, after your long and fatiguing journey through many of our yet infant settlements. In common with the nation, we have viewed with much interest your important Tour along our sea board and frontier, particularly confiding in your observation, wisdom and experience for the establishment of such points of national defence, along our immediate border, as will best promote our individual prosperity, and strengthen the national security. Born and educated under a government whose laws we venerate, enjoying a soil rich in the bounties of Providence, and grateful for the invaluable blessings of liberty, bequeathed to us by the heroes of the revolution, no excitement will be wanting on our part, to maintain, defend, and to transmit to posterity the benefits we so eminently possess. Experience, however, has taught us that individual or sectional exertions, be they ever so ardent, unless aided by the strong and protecting arm of government, afford but feeble defence against a powerful foe. Placed on a frontier contiguous to a warlike and powerful nation, enjoying the advantages of an extensive and increasing navigation, it is peculiarly important that our local situation should be well understood. At the commencement of the late war, the attention of government was in the first instance, naturally drawn to the defence of that extensive line of sea coast, on which the immense maritime force of the enemy could be

most effectually exerted, and consequently the more remote and interior defences did not, perhaps, receive the same protection which their importance warranted. But commencing your administration in a time of profound peace, enjoying the confidence of the nation, and presiding over a government proud of its honour, tenacious of its rights, and possessing the requisite resources, we flatter ourselves, should any collisions hereafter take place, (which we pray heaven to avert) your penetration and judgment, aided by your local observation, will have pointed out and perfected such a line of defences as will ensure our personal safety, and redound to the prosperity and honour of the nation.

That you may establish these desirable objects ; progress in your important Tour with safety, and return happily to the bosom of your domestic circle, is, Sir, the fervent prayer of your obedient servants.

To which the President replied extempore, in substance as follows :

“ He thanked the citizens for their attention and very polite reception—that he received it as marks of respect to the first magistrate of the nation, by no means arrogating it to himself as an individual—that it gave him great pleasure, as it evinced an attachment of the people to that form of government which they themselves had established—that he was satisfied they had a just estimate of its value, and were sincerely devoted to its preservation—that in administering it, he would support its principles, and, as far as in him lay, promote the best interests of the country—that as the address correctly stated, his journey was connected with objects of national defence, and to acquire such information as would the better enable him to discharge the duties of his office—That the government had appropriated large



sums of money, the judicious application of which depended much on the executive—he perfectly agreed that a time of peace was the best time to prepare for defence ; but had much pleasure in stating that the best understanding prevailed between our government and that of Great Britain, and was persuaded that we had every reason to look for a permanent peace—that the importance of our situation along the St. Lawrence had not escaped his observation, and he was much gratified in his progress through, that he found it a fertile country, abounding in every resource, and inhabited by an enterprising, industrious, and he believed, virtuous people.”

Upon reaching *Ogdensburg*, the President was upon the banks of the river *St. Lawrence*. The history of the new world is pregnant with the important events that have taken place upon this great river, and upon the immense lakes whose waters communicate with it. In the French war, usually so called, they furnished a boundary between the French provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and the English Colonies to the south and east of it. The plains of Abraham, near Quebec, are as much celebrated for the battle there fought by Montcalm and Wolf, as the field of Waterloo, where Napoleon and Wellington met each other with almost all the armies of Europe. The Canadas, at the termination of that war, were ceded by the French monarch to the British crown. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, these provinces adhered to the power that had before subjugated them ; and the St. Lawrence and the lakes became the boundary between them and

the northern and eastern colonies, which tore asunder the ligament that bound them to the British empire. In that war, the death of the gallant MONTGOMERY, who fell upon its banks, bedewed his countrymen in tears ; by their tears he was embalmed ; and by them his memory will forever be cherished. A portion of this river and these lakes *yet* continue to be the boundary between the *Provinces* of Canada, and the *Independent States* of America. In the last war, these waters became the theatre of the most sanguine military operations between Americans and Englishmen, who have one common origin, but no longer any common interest. The events that have taken place upon them, would justify an allusion to ancient encounters—

“When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.”

Ogdensburg was among the first places which the British army attempted to invade in the last war. It was an abortive attempt ; but afterwards they succeeded ; and, for a time, held the possession of it without any benefit to themselves, or any essential injury to the Republic. Warfare, by *conflagration*, had not then commenced ; and “*Beauty and Booty*” was not then a countersign. This town is the capital of the county of St. Lawrence ; is situated at the confluence of the river Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, and is an handsome and flourishing village.

The President left Ogdensburg, and directed his course towards *Sackett's Haobour*. He passed through a country, which a few years since, was a wilderness, but which is now a region of civilization, and offers to the traveler of observation, many appearances of active

industry, and numerous evidences of progressive improvement.

. Upon his arrival at *Sackett's Harbour*, the President reached the borders of LAKE ONTARIO. He here saw a *lake* in the interior of his native country, which in some portions of the globe, would be denominated a *sea*. The historian will readily remember the era when the Mediterranean contained less naval force upon its bosom, than Lake Ontario could boast of in the last war, between the American Republic, and the British empire. Strife for dominion induced these powers to cover its surface with the floating engines of destruction, which must either conquer and decay within its limited borders, or be transported, by piece-meals, to an element where they might waft over the watery world. The American and English fleets grew up, almost in sight of each other, upon this important inland water; and, in sight of each other, like two lions growling at a distance, they neither of them gained dominion. This effort was the result of war—it was terminated by the conclusion of peace. However much the cool, reflecting philosopher might wonder at such unparalleled exertions, the statesman knows that when his countrymen consent, *peaceably*, to surrender *any portion* of their country, to an enemy, the *whole* of it is endangered.

Although Lake Ontario, like *Lake Erie* and *Lake Champlain*, has not been the theatre of the prowess of the American navy, over that of Britain, yet the naval power of the Americans, upon this lake, tended to thwart the objects of the British government, in recolonizing the Independent States of America, and bringing them again under British dominion. A man is of-

ten immortalized by a *single* fortunate act, while one, equally meritorious, and equally praise worthy, for a *long course of duty* rendered his country, in stations where no opportunity was afforded for a brilliant achievement, may be disregarded. Lake Erie and Perry—Lake Champlain and Macdonough, are always remembered together; while the commander of the American fleet upon Ontario is remembered only as an accomplished naval officer, who has not *yet* signalized himself.

The conclusion of peace probably prevented as desperate a battle as ever had hitherto been fought between equal forces upon the water. The courage of *Chauncey* was never doubted by those who knew him; and *Yeo* would not have yielded to him, without a desperate contest. As long as *two* different governments hold possession of the countries north and south of the St. Lawrence, and east and west of the lakes; these waters must continue to be the theatres of naval contests, until that period commences, when the *Eagle* and the *Lion*, as well as the *Lion* and the *Lamb*, can be brought to dwell together in unity. Nature has created the countries, bordering upon these waters, to be inhabited by a people under the same government.

Sackett's Harbour, in the last war, was the scene of many important military and naval operations. The hopes of our Republic were here excited in the last war; and here its fears were allayed by the undaunted courage of republican soldiers. The British army and fleet, flushed with victory in the Eastern world, vainly hoped to wield the trident of Neptune, and to direct the thunder of Mars in such a manner as to compel the



then untutored soldiers and sailors of America, to yield to a prowess, which, to the ineffable disgrace of the old world, has too long bowed to it. But every true American may well exclaim, with a valiant chieftian, "*I was not born a yielder.*"

I very much regret, that the want of the necessary documents, prevents me from particularly noticing the manner in which the President was received at Sacketts'-Harbour. The people here, welcomed his entry into this village, with hearts beating fervently with gratitude to the man who had so incessantly laboured to defend them. The military display excited his admiration. The militia of this vicinity, by the long presence of regular troops, had become familiar with scientific, military tactics. The President reviewed them with the eye of a soldier who "*had seen service.*" In the familiar phrase of our countrymen, he was "wide awake" upon the occasion. The civil authorities vied with the soldiery, in offering every demonstration of respect to the man who, like Washington, is "*first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*" Indispensable duties, at the seat of government, rendered his stay at this place short.

At this place the President received the following Address from a few surviving veterans of the army of the revolution, to which he very affectionately answered.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—It is with pleasure that we, a few of the survivors of the revolution, residing in this part of the country, welcome the arrival of the chief magistrate of the union. It is with increased satisfaction we recognise

in him one of the number engaged with us in the arduous struggle of establishing the independence of the country.

We have lived, Sir, to see the fruits of our toils and struggles amply realised in the happiness and prosperity of our country ; and, Sir, we have the fullest confidence, that under your administration, they will be handed down to our posterity unimpaired. Like your immortal predecessor, the illustrious Washington, may you be honoured by the present and future generations, and finally receive the rich reward with him in realms above.

The following is the Address of the citizens of Sackett's-Harbour.

SIR—The Committee appointed in behalf of their fellow-citizens, would congratulate the President of the United States upon his arrival at this place. It is with pleasure unfeigned and unalloyed, that all descriptions of men behold among them for the first time the chief magistrate of the union.

They look upon it as a pledge that their interests will not be forgotten, as the situation of this section of the country will be personally known to him on whom the American people have placed their highest confidence, and bestowed their greatest honours. And that, although situated on the frontiers remote from the centre of the government, they hope to live in the recollection of him whose happiness it is to preside over its high and exalted destinies.

It is gratifying to learn, that the object of your arduous Tour, is to ascertain whatever will contribute to the interest, improvement, or defence of the country. It therefore becomes our duty to express the solicitude of our constituents, as it regards their peculiar situation. Twice have they been placed on the very verge of ruin, by successive attacks in the late war. Had works of defence been erected in commanding situations, such attempts would probably never have been made ; at all events would have been repulsed with

greater certainty and with less expense of blood. And it will still be observable, that additional fortifications would be requisite to render effectual a resistance against superiour numbers. Yon fields, which have been dyed with the blood of Colonels Backus and Mills, can attest how much works of defence have there been needed.

We trust the period is far distant, when hostilities, if ever, shall again occur ; but as this may not be the fact, prudential reasons would seem to indicate the utility of a great military road, in the most proper direction, for uniting the resources of the country with this chief military and naval depot of the northern frontier.

The extensive public, and the increasing amount of private property, together with a personal anxiety, we trust will be accepted as an apology for specifying that which doubtless has already occurred to your observation. There are objects of minor importance, yet interesting to our fellow citizens, which we hope will attract the notice, and not be deemed unworthy the consideration, of the executive of this free and enlightened republic.

We cannot conclude, without expressing our conviction, that he who has for nearly half a century devoted his services to his country, will render this Tour as eminently useful as it has been gratifying to the American people. We deem it a happiness to embrace this opportunity of personally expressing our highest regard for your private character and public worth.

The President left this place, and arrived at Fort Niagara upon the 8th of August.

He here reached the borders of the Peninsula, formed by Lake Ontario und Lake Erie ; one of the most interesting, one of the most renowned sections of Upper Canada. It was upon this Peninsula, that the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater were fought. Two nations, which, all circumstances considered, may be call-

ed the most powerful on earth, here contested the point of superiority between them. These battles, and the surrounding country, would afford the most exalted subjects of Poetry and Painting. It would require the genius of a Barlow to do justice in the first ; and of a Trumbull in the second. The rival armies had long sounded “ *dreadful notes of preparation.*” When they met, it was the business of every man to die. Each one was ready to meet his hostile foe, and to conquer or to fall. The roaring of the cannon, under the ensigns of the Eagle and Lion, was responded by the roaring of the cataract of Niagara. The most astonishing works of nature, and the most destructive art of man, were united to give grandeur and sublimity to the scenery.

The reader of history is too apt to estimate the consequence of a victory from the numbers engaged in the battle where it was achieved. But when every attending circumstance is taken into cool consideration, the victories of Chippewa and Bridgewater, may well be ranked with those of Lodi and Marengo, where all the art of the commanding generals, and all the physical and tactical powers of men were called into active operation. This subject can only be alluded to in this place ; but the historian will, hereafter, treat it in a manner which its importance demands. The 25th regiment of the United States army, here acquired a deathless fame, although many of its brave soldiers found the graves which are “ *filled with heroes slain.*” But victory attended the daring efforts of American soldiers ; and the proud and valiant officers of Britain, were compelled to exclaim, in the most expressive terms, “ *The*



*Americans are the only people upon earth, who do not know when they are conquered."* This declaration was made by the British Major General *Rial* to Lieut. *Phineas Andrews*, the gallant bearer of the regimental standard of the 25th, at the battle of Chippewa.

The President arrived at Fort Niagara upon the 8th of August, and passed up the river Niagara to the falls, too well known, and too important to be described in this place. He viewed them, and lodged near them.

Upon the 9th, the citizens of Buffaloe tendered to the President their respects, and presented an impressive Address, to which the President answered in a style which shews, that while he can sympathize with his countrymen for the distress which war brings upon any people, he can admire Americans for the fortitude with which they bear it, and for the courage with which they chastise those who inflict it. The address and answer are necessarily omitted to give place to a very few remarks upon this interesting village.

The village of *Buffaloe*, from its locality has become one of the most important places in the western frontier of the state of New-York. It is situated upon the outlet of Lake Erie, which makes the river Niagara; the communication between that Lake and Lake Ontario.

It is situated in that portion of the world, where the works of nature are presented to the eye of man in its most impressive grandeur. It is through the Niagara river, that all the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Lake Superiour, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie, make a passage through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. These immense waters, instead of pursuing a noiseless course upon a level plain, are precipitated,

with irresistible force, over a perpendicular rock, of an hundred and fifty feet in height, at Niagara falls. The view of this stupendous cataract, leaves the astonished beholder in speechless astonishment. Man here feels his littleness, and acknowledges his inferiority. He cannot resist, but he is compelled to admire the stupendous works of nature. The roaring of the water tumbling impetuously down to the adamantine foundation of this majestic rock, is perpetually heard by those who inhabit the surrounding country.

The delightful village of Buffalo, is situated but a short distance from the falls of Niagara. It fell a victim, in the last war, to the *burning* rapacity of British soldiery. The structures of art cannot withstand the power of the fiery element ; and when an enemy cannot conquer men by courage they may destroy their habitations by conflagration. The capitals of Europe have, the most of them, been in possession of the illustrious exile at St. Helena ; but when in his power, he never subjected them to conflagration. Since the war, the enterprizing citizens of this place have, in some measure, repaired the devastations committed upon it by a foe, whose ferocity and barbarism would have disgraced Vandals.

The President proceeded to *Detroit* through Lake Erie.

He could not have forgotten the gallant Perry. He gained the first victory upon this lake over a British squadron, in modern naval warfare. Other American commanders upon the ocean had conquered single-handed ; but Perry set the first example of conquering a British *fleet* in American waters. The facts rela-

tive to this victory are familiar with every reader, and the fame of Perry and his crew, is resounded by every American. He was the first American officer who followed the example of Nelson, in fighting a passage through the line of an hostile fleet; and was the first in our country who made the hazardous attempt successful.

While at Fort Niagara, the President received a demonstration of respect, as unexpected, as it was novel. The British officers, at Fort George, sent a deputation to him, requesting the honour of waiting upon him, and tendering to him the homage of their respect. The President, with his usual urbanity, acknowledged the high sense he felt for the honour intended him; and shewed that he acknowledged the sentiment contained in that unparalleled state paper, "THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE," that though Americans and Englishmen must be, "*enemies in war*," they can be "*in peace, friends*." Haste to return to the seat of government, compelled him to decline the honour intended him.

The President left this interesting section of our country for *Detroit*, with feelings not to be described.

Upon his arrival at *Detroit*, the President reached a place, the possession of which was deemed of the highest importance by the French government when the Canadas were held by it. It was so deemed by the British government in the revolutionary war; by that government was retained, in violation of treaty, after the peace of 1783, and was finally surrendered to the United States in the administration of ADAMS. In the commencement of the second war for independence,

it again became the scene of national contest, or rather, the scene of national degradation, by the disgraceful manner in which it was surrendered by the American commander. It is pusillanimous to exult over a great man fallen; and it is painful to reflect, that *Hull*, one of the favourites of WASHINGTON—a revolutionary hero, should have tarnished his escutcheon by fear, favoritism, or cowardice. The surrender of Detroit to Gen. *Brock*, a gallant, a generous, and afterwards a fallen foe, without an effort to defend it, affected the proud feelings of Americans, more than any disaster in that war. To fall in the field, by the fortune of war; to be tortured by savages; to have our habitations burned over our heads, are consequences of war with Britain; the tears, and the gratitude of Americans, are the reward of such who suffer thus. But to see a gallant regiment, like the 4th, compelled, without a contest, to yield to a foe within their power; with arms in their hands, that had conquered at *Tippacanoë*, is suffering to a republican soldier, more poignant than death and torture. Indignation at the loss of national character, may have called forth imprecations too severe against the unfortunate Hull. But to see gallant men, like MILLER and CASS, compelled to surrender their swords, or break them, without the liberty of wielding them over a submitting foe, is humiliating,—is excruciating in the extreme.

Détroit is situated upon a river of that name, about twenty miles north of Lake Erie. In 1805 it was almost wholly destroyed by fire; but, like *Buffaloe*, which



fell a victim to British flames, it is rapidly regaining its beauty and its consequence.

“Major Larned, in behalf of the citizens of the territory, tendered the President their congratulations for his safe arrival, and their sincere wishes for his health and prosperity, to which the President returned his thanks. The utmost order was observed, and the strongest manifestations of respect for our worthy Chief Magistrate exhibited.

The troops of this post were reviewed by the President. Gen. Brown and other distinguished gentlemen of the army were present. The appearance of the troops, and the manner in which they performed several handsome manœuvres reflect much honour upon Col. Smith and the officers of his command.

After the review, the sword, voted by the legislature of New-York, to General Macomb, was presented him by Governour Cass, (the agent for the committee appointed by the legislature to present the sword.)—The presentation was witnessed by the distinguished characters above mentioned, and a numerous body of respectable citizens, and accompanied by a very excellent speech from the Governour, to which the General returned a brief and appropriate answer.

A splendid ball was given by the citizens of this city. The President, Maj. Gen. Brown and suite, Major Gen. Macomb, and the officers at this post honoured the assembly by their presence. Many ladies and gentlemen were introduced to the President. It was much regretted that indisposition prevented the attendance of Governour Cass.

The ball was at the house of B. Woodworth, Esq. to whom praise is due for the arrangements made for the entertainment of the company, which was numerous and brilliant.

On the evening of the illumination, several transparencies were exhibited, with appropriate mottos. Among others the following were conspicuous ; *"Welcome our nation's chief."* *"The pilot that weathered the storm."*

The address of the citizens of Detroit to the President I have not seen ; the following is his answer.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS ;

In the Tour in which I am engaged, according to its original plan, this section of our inland frontier formed an essential part ; and I am happy to have been able, so far, to have executed it. This is the utmost western limit to which I proposed to extend it. I shall proceed hence along the frontier, and through the state of Ohio, without delay, to the seat of the general government.

Aware of your exposed situation, every circumstance material to your defence in the possible, but I hope, remote contingency of future wars, has a just claim to, and will receive my attention. For any information which you may be able to give me, on a subject of such high importance, I shall be very thankful.

In all the advantages of your situation, in which you participate so largely, in those which a kind Providence has extended to our happy country, I, as your fellow-citizen, take a deep interest. Any inconveniences of which you may complain, you must be sensible cannot be of long duration. Your establishment was of necessity, in its origin, colonial ; but on a new principle. A parental hand cherishes you in your infancy. Your commencement is founded in rights, not of a *personal* nature only, but of incipient sovereignty, never to be shaken. The national government promotes your

growth, and in so doing, from the peculiar felicity of our system, promotes the growth and strength of the nation. At a future period, and on conditions just and reasonable, you will become a member of the Union, with all the rights of the original states. In the interim, the legislative body, composed of the representatives of a free people, your brethren, will always be ready to extend a just and proper remedy to any inconvenience to which you may be exposed.

I partake with you in the most heartfelt satisfaction, at the present general prosperity of our country, and concur in sentiment respecting the causes to which it may be justly ascribed. By the termination of party divisions, and the union of all our citizens in the support of our republican government and institutions, of which I entertain, as I trust, a well founded hope, I anticipate a long continuance of all the blessings which we now enjoy.

For your kind reception I offer you my grateful acknowledgment.

JAMES MONROE.

To A. EDWARDS, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, City of Detroit.

At Detroit, the President effected the great and leading object of his laborious Tour--viewing the points upon the sea-board, and upon the northern and western frontier, most exposed to the enemy, the better to enable him to devise the most efficient methods of defending them.

He commenced his return to *Washington* through the interior of the State of OHIO.

This state is one of the younger sisters of the American family ; and, as it sometimes happens in the families of our species, the *younger* has become a successful rival to some of the *elder* ones. Less than half a century ago, this important state was wholly possessed by

the savages of the wilderness. Where the untutored and ferocious natives of America roved about, seeking a precarious subsistence from hunting and fishing, there are now cultivated fields, and beautiful villages. Where the war dance was performed, and the horrid yells of barbarians echoed through the forests, the refinements of civilized society, and the language of science and literature are enjoyed.

Although the philanthropist may sigh and weep for the injuries which the almost exterminated aborigines of North America once suffered—although the hero may admire the exalted courage of the *Alknomocks*, the *Logans*, and the *Tecumsehs* of the American natives ; yet the statesman, the moralist and the christian, will unite in rejoicing that the immense territory of our Republic, which, two centuries since, gave subsistence to but a small number of savages, is now the abode of ten millions of civilized and happy beings, originating from the eastern world, where from its crowded population, and the tyranny of its governours, men could hardly sustain life or enjoy it.

The state of Ohio is about two hundred and fifty miles square. The settlement of it commenced soon after the close of the revolutionary war, and its inhabitants are principally from New-England. They carried with them their enterprize, their learning, their morals, and their habits, and have suddenly given this interesting state, an important rank in the constellation of the American Union.

But few portions of the country are more finely or advantageously watered, than Ohio. The *Muskingum*, *Hokhocking*, *Sciota*, Great and Little *Miami* fall into the



beautiful Ohio river. The *Cayahoga*, *Sandusky*, *Miami* of the *Lake* and *Grand* river empty themselves into *Lake Erie*.

This state was admitted into the Union in 1802, and, in 1810, contained nearly 250,000 inhabitants, which are said probably to have doubled since that period.

In his itinerary progress through this state, although the high duties of the Chief Magistrate rendered it indispensably necessary that the President should reach the seat of government with all possible expedition, he was every where received with marked attention; addressed with so much feeling and surrounded by such an admiring population, that he was almost compelled to fight his passage through the ranks of his friends, to his home.

I cannot omit the deeply interesting address of the citizens of *Lancaster*.

#### TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The citizens of Lancaster, in common with the people of the United States, hasten to express their felicitations upon receiving amongst them the man to whom a nation of freemen have confided their government, their constitution, and their laws. They have observed, with increasing interest, your progress through our country, the admiration elicited by your laborious and important services, and intimations of that unanimity of which they hope it will be productive. If in your reception here, we cannot, from the infant state of this part of the Union, exhibit the highest refinements of the most polished society, we flatter ourselves that the offerings of the West are accompanied with warm and honest feeling for the honour thus voluntarily done us; and with affection for him, who in this season of examination has not overlooked us. We form a part, a small part indeed, of the body politic, but like the rest of our

fellow citizens over whose hearts as well as interests you preside, we would claim the privilege of expressing to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, our great satisfaction for his coming, in the intervals of public business, amongst a people with whom he cannot be too well acquainted. The rising importance of this western world, your excellency cannot fail to notice; and its citizens feel an additional confidence that the ultimate information which this journey has enabled you to collect, will be used for its benefit and protection. As the theatre of the last war, it has claimed and received, and in all probability, as the theatre of a future war, it will still claim and receive the watchful attention of the government. If in future your excellency, or any other in whom the devolution of the Presidency will have created the same interest in connection with the same responsibility, shall again traverse the land they govern, the citizens of Ohio, trust, that in the improvements which the wants of our country may require, and which your experience and ability may suggest, you, or your successor may witness memorials more durable than brass of this timely and judicious itineration. Even now the nations of Europe may see that he who has been raised to the highest elevation in the power of his countrymen to confer, is, wherever he goes, met with confidence, and parted from with regret.

That your administration may greatly contribute to the promotion of the best interests and welfare of our common country; that you, individually, may enjoy all the happiness of which humanity is susceptible; and when you have laid down the burden of government, be crowned with the plaudits of a free and virtuous people, is the ardent wish of the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity.

PHILEMON BEECHER,  
*Chairman of the Committee.*

The President, with his usual facility, elegance and propriety, extemporaneously answered this address; showing the deep interest he took in the progress of improvement in this section of the Union.

“ On Saturday, the twenty-third of August, the President arrived at Delaware, Ohio, accompanied by generals Brown and Macomb, and escorted by the Committee of Arrangements. An address was presented to him, to which he returned an appropriate answer. He passed the Sabbath of the 24th at that place.

On Monday the 25th, he arrived at *Columbus*, where he was met by the Governour of *Ohio*, and received an Address from the Corporation, to which he made an affectionate and dignified verbal reply.

On Tuesday, he arrived at the boundary of Pickaway county ; where he was received by a deputation, and escorted by a troop of horse. He lodged at Holmes' tavern.

On Wednesday morning, the President arrived at *Circleville* ; was addressed by the Corporation, and returned an answer which won all the hearts of his hearers. He then continued his journey under an escort of cavalry.

At the boundary of Ross county, he was met by a deputation of the Corporation of *Chillicothe*, and a large number of gentlemen on horseback, who escorted him to the Governour's residence on Prospect-hill, where he spent the night.

On Thursday the President was escorted into *Chillicothe*, and was received by the Corporation, when LEVIN BELT, Esq. the Mayor, delivered to him the following Address.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of *Chillicothe* have directed me to present you their most cordial welcome.

The progress of the arts and sciences has not reached, in our state, the height which they possess in some of our sister states—but our love of country and devotedness to her welfare is not surpassed by any. The plain reception of our Chief Magistrate is consonant, we hope, with his republican principles. We are convinced that nothing can add more to the strong cement of union, than the presence and recognition of its moving power. The interchange of citizens and the exchange of civilities and attachments between the parts and the whole connected in the person of the President, forms a barrier to civil feuds and a strong hold in times of adversity and foreign aggression.

In this country, which, when a wilderness, attracted your early and persevering attention, you may now trace the footpath of industry and the highway of enterprise; and in your passing through it, the expressions of public opinion are the guarantee of its ready compliance with any duties that may be required.

We can only reiterate the hope and confidence which we possess, that the splendid commencement of your Presidential career will be exceeded only by the mild and beneficial influence it will produce on our political relations after your retirement.

Accept our wishes, that, when you shall have completed your course, the evening of your life may be as serene and happy, as its morning was eventful.

The reply of the President was “elegant and impressive.”

Chillicothe has, for some time, been the seat of government for the state of Ohio. It is situated upon the Sciota river, forty-five miles from its junction with the Ohio. It is handsomely built upon the west bank. Prospect-hill, the residence of the governor, is a delightful eminence, and commands a charming view of the picturesque country around it. Should this part



of the state progress in settlement, and advance in taste as rapidly as it has recently done, it will become one of the most beautiful sections of the state of Ohio. There are, in this place, a number of flourishing manufactories ; three edifices for public worship ; a state-house, in which the legislative power make laws ; a court-house, in which the judiciary expound them ; and a prison for the punishment of those who violate them. Great towns can claim but little more.

“ On his arrival at Zanesville, (Ohio,) he was met and greeted with many welcomes by the citizens of that town and Putnam, who jointly appointed a committee to prepare an address, of which the following is a copy :

### TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The citizens of Zanesville and Putnam, through this committee, embrace with sincere pleasure the occasion of tendering to you their best wishes, and a cordial welcome on your safe arrival at this place.

Sensible that we have little to offer which can be interesting to our Chief Magistrate, save the spontaneous affection and high regard which a free, independent and republican people entertain for the distinguished citizen whom they have voluntarily chosen to preside over the councils of this nation, and whose administration has commenced under the most favourable auspices ; we forbear to fatigue your attention by entering into a detail of the various and important views necessarily connected with the occasion and the time.

We, however, congratulate you on the fortunate circumstances that have combined to place the American Republic in a more exalted station among the nations of

the earth, at the commencement of your administration, than at any former period during the administrations of your distinguished predecessors.

Our confidence in your wisdom and fidelity to discharge the high duties of Chief Magistrate of a nation of freemen, is founded not only in the zeal and ability with which you have supported and defended the best interests of the American nation, during a long life of official labour, but, in the motives that have induced your present Tour, in which we discover the most conclusive evidence of your intention to qualify yourself, in an eminent degree, to watch over the destinies of a great, free, and happy people; and we trust that the benefits to be derived from a practical view of the different sections of the union, will amply compensate the sacrifice of personal ease, through the additional knowledge acquired of the means necessary to promote the public welfare.

The novel spectacle of beholding the first Magistrate of a great people, traversing an extensive empire in pursuit of such information, as will best enable him to discharge the important duties incident to his station, affords the strongest assurances of his entire devotion to the best interests of his country, and excites in the minds of his constituents, the most agreeable sensations; and amongst the incidents which will be recollected with pride and pleasure by the inhabitants of our villages, none will leave a stronger or more agreeable impression, than the cordial visit of their Chief Magistrate, and his distinguished suite.

The western people, ever faithful to the principles of liberty and the integrity of the Union, will generally rejoice in the presence of their Chief Magistrate, whose anxiety for the public weal has brought him among them. And though our country at present exhibits but a faint view of cultivation and refinement, we trust our internal resources and natural advantages, with a disposition further to improve them by industry and art, will entitle us to a full share of the patronage and fostering care of the executive government.

Sincerely hoping that you may enjoy health and com-

fort, and a safe return, (after the accomplishment of your further views) to the seat of the general government, and the society of your family and friends, is the united wish of all our hearts.

*In behalf of the Committee,*

D. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*

“ To this address the President made an extemporaneous reply, of considerable length. The following sketch, taken from memory embraces the leading points of this answer :

He commenced by expressing his high sense of the kind attentions of the citizens of Zanesville and Putnam. He said the splendid etiquette of courts was not necessary to evince attachment ; and the unaffected manner in which he had been received, comported with his principles and habits of plainness, and was most grateful to his feelings.

He was gratified to find that the objects of his Tour were so well understood and appreciated by his fellow citizens. He observed, that to provide for the public defence was the duty of the Chief Magistrate ; that for this purpose he had traversed the United States from the eastern extremity to Detroit, and had found a people, free, united, and resolved to maintain and defend their republican government. That the auspicious circumstances under which he commenced his executive duties, were the result of the efficient resistance made to foreign aggression. We are now, (he observed,) in a state of peace ; but however desirous we may be for its continuance, all history, and especially the history of our own country, proves that we cannot always avoid war. Should this evil again assail us, it was hoped we

should be found prepared : but in any event, the same zeal and courage of a free people, which have already been displayed, will again be brought into action. For what was it that lately effectually resisted the powerful attacks of a ruthless foe, who desolated our coast, and even let loose upon us the savages of the forest ? Was it not our army, our navy, and our brave militia and volunteers ? Men to whom the use of arms was imperfectly known, till the occasion which demanded their employment. He also noticed in terms of approbation the conduct of the people of the western states, during the late contest with Great Britain.

He remarked, that as Chief Magistrate of the nation, he was always happy to meet his fellow citizens ; but in his intercourse with them, while supporting the dignity of his station, he could never forget that he was also a citizen ; that in his progress through the state of Ohio, he perceived, with admiration and delight, the improvements which have been made by citizens from other states, many of whom, now present, must have found this country in a rude uncultivated state ; that he contemplated, with pleasure, such an augmentation of its strength ; that in a state of peace it is necessary to prepare for war ; for who amongst us can say how soon we may again be called upon to support, by force of arms, the principles of our government, and the interests of the people ? In the event of another war, he should do his duty, and should rely on the co-operation of his fellow citizens in doing theirs. He closed by repeating his thanks to the citizens for their attentions."



Zanesville is situated upon the west side of the river Muskingum, and is the capital of Muskingum county. It is very advantageously situated for manufacturing the various articles the necessities of the adjoining country call for. A company is formed in this town to prosecute the business with vigour. The productions of the surrounding country will enable this company to manufacture paper, glass, iron, hemp, flax, &c. to a very great extent. It has a Methodist church, an elegant court house, and over 2,000 inhabitants.

*Putnam*, is situated in the vicinity of Zanesville; has an excellent soil, and is rapidly acquiring that consequence, which a fertile country, inhabited by an enterprising and industrious people, secures to itself.

The President prosecuted his Tour, with great expedition, and arrived at *Cannonsburgh* upon the 5th September.

He here had the gratification of an interview with the faculty of the "*original scat of literature in the west*," which bears a name dear to the friends of American freedom—venerated by the sons of science, and admired by the philosophers of the old and new world—JEFFERSON. The address from the corporation of JEFFERSON COLLEGE, (delivered by the President of it,) is incorporated, with the highest pleasure, in this work. The President's answer, although not by him presented in writing, is undoubtedly very accurately reported.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The faculty of Jefferson College, together with the citizens of this borough, rejoice in the opportunity of presenting their respectful salutations to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We, with our fellow citizens

in other sections of the union, view your Tour through the different states as a favourable indication of your devoted attachment to the real interests of the people over whom you preside. Under your auspices, we anticipate the rising splendour of our literary institutions, and of all those establishments which contribute to the independence, wealth and general prosperity of our country.

We therefore hail you, sir, upon your arrival at the original seat of literature in the west, with sentiments of the greatest cordiality and respect. This was the consecrated spot which first gave birth to science in this western region. This institution, as a college, was founded in honour of your illustrious predecessor, Mr. Jefferson, in 1802 ; and has since been the principal nursery of literature in the western country.

Besides the common elementary course of literature, it has been the constant aim in this institution, to inspire the minds of youth with those principles of piety and virtue, with those ennobling sentiments and that sincere love of truth and duty, which are the greatest ornaments of human character, and which are best calculated to form the man and the citizen.

It has been the object of this seminary, according to the most enlightened views of human nature; and the interests of society, that we could obtain, to preserve in close alliance the interests of religion and learning, of piety and virtue, as essential to the energy and effect of our political institutions, and as greatly subservient to public order, harmony and liberty. We have ever viewed sound morality and intelligence as the great supports of free government, and the principal guarantee of our rights and privileges, both civil and religious.

In this representation of our views of the general object of public education, and the influence of sound morality and science in supporting our republican institutions, we are persuaded, sir, they accord with your own sentiments, and refer to objects which you judge worthy of high consideration.

We present to your view, sir, that portion of the youth of our country, which now attend this institution ;

and we are happy that we can bear testimony of their regard to the interesting objects of literary pursuits, and to those attainments on which their future usefulness depends. We indeed exhibit an emblem of the simplicity of republican manners, which to a man of your discernment and intelligence, cannot operate as a disparagement, provided we endeavour to cherish those generous affections, and aim at those solid acquirements, which shall bind us to our country, and render us instrumental in promoting its interest and strengthening and protecting its precious institutions.

Permit us, with our fellow citizens, to congratulate you, sir, upon the auspicious circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration; circumstances which cannot fail to unite you and the people together, and impress the public mind with the belief of your devoted attachment in the best interests of our common country. Accept our earnest wishes and prayers for its prosperous course and happy issue; and indulge us with expressing the desire that when you are engaged in the appropriate functions of your high station, you may enjoy the favour and blessing of heaven, and that it may be our privilege by fidelity, and perseverance in our respective spheres, under the smiles of the same beneficent Providence, to co-operate in the work of patriotism, by diffusing the light of knowledge and the saving influence of religion and morals.

Cannonsburgh, Sept. 5th, 1817.

### *THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.*

I thank you, Sir, and this Committee, for the respect and friendship with which I have been received on my arrival here. Be assured, Sir, that I am deeply affected with it.

When I first meditated this Tour, which was some time before I left the seat of government, I thought it would be practicable, and it was my desire, to perform it nearly in the character of a private citizen. But finding my fellow citizens wished otherwise, and every where met me with expressions of respect and attach-



ment, I yielded to their wishes, and have met them with the same feelings. In these expressions of public regard, which my humble services could not inspire, I see the fixed attachment of the people to the principles of our free government.

I am happy in meeting with this faculty and these young men. The views of the nature and object of public education contained in your address, agree with my own. During my Tour through an extensive country, I have met with many similar institutions, all entertaining nearly the same sentiments respecting the instruction of youth. And, I ask you, sir, in what more noble principles could they be instructed, than those of virtue and our holy religion? These are the most solid bases on which our free government can rest, and that they should be instilled into the rising youth of our country, to whom its destinies are soon to be consigned is of high importance. The aged pass away in rapid succession and give place to the younger; those who are now the hope of their country will soon become its pride. Educated in these principles, we can, with confidence, repose our free government and the interests of our beloved country in their care, assured that they will preserve, protect, and cherish them, and will fill the place of those who have gone before them, with equal honour and advantage. I was led into the subject, on which I have dwelt, because it is pleasing to me, by the observations contained in your address.

With respect to the objects of my Tour, you do me justice. You all know how necessary it is that a person, in my station, should be acquainted with the circumstances and situation of the country over which he presides. To acquire this knowledge, I have visited our marine coasts and inland frontiers, parts most exposed to invasion. Having accomplished the objects of my Tour to the full extent I at first contemplated, to me, sir, it is peculiarly gratifying, now on my return to the seat of government, to be hailed with the sentiments of approbation contained in your address.

To me it is a source of high satisfaction, that in all the places which I have visited in this Tour, I have



found the people so generally united, and so strongly attached to the principles of our excellent constitution. In the union of the people, our government is sufficiently strong, and on this union I confidently rely. Our government has proved its strength. We have terminated, with honour, a war carried on against a powerful nation, and that nation peculiarly favoured by fortunate circumstances. Our army gained glory ; our navy acquired equal renown ; and all classes of citizens, as opportunity offered, and where the pressure was greatest, acquitted themselves with honour.

This nation is now respectable for numbers, and more respectable as an enlightened people. That its future happiness and glory may answer to its present prosperity, is my sincere desire.

Be assured, Sir, that I shall always take a deep interest in the prosperity of this institution. It is known at a distance among scientific men. You have chosen for it a name not unknown abroad to science, and which to me is peculiarly interesting. I avail myself of this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the talents, learning, and great public services of that venerable statesman and philosopher, whose name you have prefixed to your institution.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received, and my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

*Cannonsburgh* is situated in Washington county, Pa. The country around it, is fertile and charming ; the town, although small, is handsomely built ; and the university there established, imparts to it a consequence, which a well organized seminary, for the education of youth, secures to the place where it is established.

After enjoying the delightful and exhilarating interview at *Cannonsburgh*, the President left that place, and arrived, the same day, at *Pittsburgh*.

At this place the President found himself at the head of one of the most beautiful streams, probably, in the universe. It has not yet been celebrated by the muses; for it has, for nearly *six thousand* years, rolled, in silent majesty, through the towering forests of the *new world*. Though this mode of expression may be deemed a solecism, yet that portion of the world that has remained in a state of nature, from the time the fiat of creative power brought worlds into existence, and commanded light *to be*, and it *was*, may be called *new*, when the light of science *begins* to shed its beams upon its bosom, and the production of art *becomes* the handmaid of nature. It would not be the madness of a deranged imagination, to conclude that this stream, in process of time, will become as much celebrated as the *Ganges* of Asia; the *Nile* of Africa, and the *Danube* of Europe. In giving this *future* importance to the *Ohio*, the *Mississippi*, and the *Missouri*, cannot be forgotten, as exceeding it in length and in importance. These astonishing streams may, hereafter, as civilization progresses in the wilds of the American Republic, become rivals to the *Ohio*. The expanded works of nature, and the unceasing energy of Americans, are both calculated to make that portion of the Western Continent which lies *north* of the Isthmus of *Darien*, the most important theatre upon which men have exerted the faculties belonging to them.

The *Ohio* first takes that name at the city of *Pittsburgh*. All the great streams in North America still retain the *names* given to them by the natural proprietors of the soil; and many of the States have taken their names from these majestic rivers.

The *Monongahela* and the *Alleghany*, each seeking a passage to the Atlantic, unite at Pittsburgh, and form the Ohio. Their united waters, with the tributary streams that flow into it, pour into the Mississippi, and, through that reach the ocean at *New-Orleans*. The length of this noble river, from its head at Pittsburgh, to its confluence with the Mississippi, is 1100 miles. It is navigable to Pittsburgh, in the time of a fresh, for square rigged vessels.

“ On Friday, the 5th, the citizens of Pittsburgh were gratified by the long anticipated arrival of the President. On this occasion we believe that no exertion was spared, and no mark of attention omitted, to render the reception of our distinguished visitor cordial and respectful. A few miles from the city he was met by the Committee of Arrangement, and conducted to the ferry, where an elegant barge, rowed by four sea-captains, waited his approach. As he descended the hill to the river, a national salute was fired from the city, and a band of music attended the barge while crossing. On landing, he was received with military honours by Capt. Irwin's company of volunteer light infantry, and by the citizens, with loud acclamations. A coach with four horses waited to convey him to his lodgings, but observing that the authorities of the city were on foot, he chose to walk also.

He was conducted to the house of William Wilkins, Esq. where preparation had been making for his reception.

On the following morning, the municipality of the city waited on him, and the following address was delivered

by James Ross, Esq. President of the select council, and chairman of the committee of arrangement.

TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRESIDENT :

The select and common councils, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh, have instructed me to offer you their congratulations and most cordial welcome on your arrival in this city.

We rejoice at seeing a President of the United States for the first time upon the western waters ; and the interest we feel in this visit, is greatly enhanced by the lively recollection that we see in his person, the early, uniform, active friend of the western country, who was finally successful in securing to us the invaluable right of free communication with the ocean through the Mississippi ; an attainment second in magnitude only to national independence itself, and inseparably connected with it.

We anticipate the happiest results from your personal examination of the frontier, as well as of the interior of this portion of the union ; your confidence in the resources of the great republic over which you preside, will be strengthened by observing our unexampled increase of population, our habitual industry, our progress in agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts, and the immense region of fertility which yet remains a public stock.

While the people witness your paternal attention to their local advantages and wants, as well as to their external safety, and see the public good anxiously sought out and cherished in the west as well as the east, without distinctions of persons or places, we are perfectly assured, that their affections, as well as their duty, will every where unite them in support of the measures you may find most conducive to the public interest during your administration.

We ardently wish you the continuance of long life



and health to pursue the course you have so auspiciously begun, and that at the end of your career you may receive and enjoy the richest reward of a patriot's toils—*national gratitude* for having augmented *national happiness*.

With great pleasure I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my own very high consideration and respect.

*To which the President returned the following Answer.*

TO JAMES ROSS, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee deputed by the city of  
Pittsburgh.

SIR—Returning from a Tour along a large portion of our Atlantic and inland frontiers, which was undertaken from a sense of duty, I am happy to pass through this town, and have been much gratified by the friendly reception which has been given me by the Select and Common Councils, and by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Pittsburgh.

Knowing no difference between the just claims of one portion of our country and another, I consider it my duty to attend equally to the rights and interests of the whole. It is on this principle that I undertook this Tour, and that I shall extend it hereafter, should I be blessed with health, to other parts of our union.

Having, from very early life, in every station I have held, used my best efforts to obtain for my fellow citizens the free navigation of the Mississippi, no one could be more gratified than I was, at its final accomplishment. The favourable opinion which you kindly express of my services, in support of that great right, is peculiarly gratifying to me ; I owe it however, to candour to state, that I have no other merit than that of an honest zeal exerted in its support, in obedience to the instructions of the government, under which I acted, and in harmony with my venerable associate in the treaty which secured it.

I have seen, with great interest, in this Tour, the

most satisfactory proofs of the rapid growth of this portion of our union ; of the industry of its inhabitants ; and of their progress in agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts. I have derived great satisfaction, also, from the opportunity it has afforded me, of forming a more just estimate, than I could otherwise have obtained, of the vast amount, great fertility, and value of public lands, yet to be disposed of.

Devoted to the principles of our free republican constitution ; incapable of discriminating between the rights and interests of the eastern and western sections of our union ; and having no friendships to serve, or resentments to gratify, at the expense of the public welfare, I shall steadily pursue these objects, by such a course of impartial and upright policy, as shall appear, according to my best judgment, most likely to secure them. Acting on these principles, I shall always calculate with confidence on the support of my fellow citizens in such measures as may be found conducive to the public welfare.

Permit me, Sir, to offer through you to the Select and Common Councils, the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, my best wishes for their welfare, and to request you to be assured of my great consideration, and respect for you personally.

JAMES MONROE.

On the same morning the President visited the United States' arsenal near this place. On Sunday morning he attended the Episcopal church, and in the afternoon the Presbyterian meeting.

Pittsburgh is situated at the junction of the rivers Monongahela and Alleghany, where the Ohio begins its passage to the Mississippi.

When every consideration is taken into view, it would not be deemed a groundless assertion, to say that *Pittsburgh* is more advantageously situated than any other town in the northwestern section of the union.

Surrounded by a fertile country upon the banks of the Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio, which is rapidly advancing in population and *agriculture*—enjoying every advantage for *manufactures*, and the benefits of *navigation*, 2000 miles to New-Orleans—situated in a latitude where the climate is congenial to almost every constitution—inhabited, principally, by the robust, persevering and ingenious sons of New-England, it would not be extravagant to anticipate, that, at no distant period, Pittsburgh will hold a rank with the first *interior* towns in the northern section of the American Republic. The ease and facility with which the great streams of North America can be navigated by the almost boundless power of steam, enables that portion of citizens who inhabit their banks, to find a ready market for their surplus produce, and to bring to their doors the productions of every quarter of the globe. The want of science, and of experience, has recently occasioned some melancholy accidents in this mode of navigation ; danger, however, is constantly diminishing as the conductors of steam vessels acquire accurate knowledge from correct practice.

It must be remembered that Pittsburgh is a *new* town. It is undoubtedly within the memory of many of the living, when the country, at the head of the Ohio, was a wilderness. Those who now traverse that part of our Republic, and make a tarry at this town, and explore the adjoining country, will immediately come to the conclusion, that from its present appearances, it must possess peculiar advantages.

In the early stages of the settlement of the U. States, accident or necessity gave importance to some places,

which now furnish evidence of nothing but *ancient* enterprize. The horrors of savage warfare prevented *settlements* in places the most favoured by nature in the country, and the fear of the tomahawks and the arrows of its natives, rendered it hazardous even to *explore* them. Now almost every part of that portion of the continent under the jurisdiction of the government of the American Republic, is familiarly known; and many parts of it, which, half a century since, took the lead in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, are now either *stationary* or *retrograding*; while other parts of it, which were then without the print of an American's foot upon its surface, are now the regions of civilization, industry, science, and taste. The time when the settlement of Pittsburgh commenced is not accurately known, and cannot be mentioned; but it is believed not to be forty years since. It now contains eight edifices for public worship, a court house and prison, an academy, and three banks. The manufactories in this place are more numerous and more various than in many places three times its age. It has rolling and slitting mills, flour and paper mills, woollen and wire factories, all conducted by steam. It has manufactories for white and green glass, for white and red lead; indeed it would be surprising to those who have lived in the old part of this new world, to witness the great diversity of business prosecuted here with success by the owners, and with great advantage to the surrounding country. The population of this place, at this time, is estimated at 10,000.

The President spent some time in this interesting



town, and in its vicinity, examining, with minute attention, the various manufactories, admiring the surrounding country, and enjoying the cordial attachment of the citizens.

He left this place upon the 10th September, and prosecuted the remaining part of his Tour with great rapidity to Washington. It is impossible to notice the numerous demonstrations of respectful and sincere attachment every where shown the President in the long range of fertile and flourishing country, from the head of the Ohio, to the city of Washington. His passage through this part of the country was so expeditious, that the people could have but little notice of his approach ; and could not display that arrangement in welcoming their beloved Chief, which many large towns, which he approached more slowly and visited more leisurely, had an opportunity to make. Indeed the President, having for more than three months, been surrounded by multitudes of citizens ; escorted by numerous bodies of soldiers, and formally addressed by numerous corporations, must have found it a relief to pass through a country where the people *could not* bestow upon him any, but the sudden and spontaneous effusions of admiration.

The citizens of *Hagerstown*, however, having ascertained the time when he would reach that place, addressed him as follows :

“ Suitable arrangements having been made to receive him by a committee appointed for that purpose ; the following address, on behalf of the citizens, was delivered by Colonel Otho Williams.”

## TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The citizens of Hagerstown, by their committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to welcome you to this place, and to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations. They sincerely unite with their countrymen, in the expressions of esteem and confidence to which your character and exalted station entitle you. The visit with which you are pleased to honour them, is highly gratifying, and they are happy that the Tour of your Excellency, undertaken for the promotion of objects of great national importance, affords them an opportunity of bidding their Chief Magistrate a cordial welcome.

Whilst the arduous journey you have encountered, affords to many of your fellow citizens the opportunity of seeing you, they rejoice, at the same time in the belief that the information, relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you have derived from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their future defence and security.

They unite their best wishes for your health and happiness, and pray that the blessings of heaven may attend you through life, and that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy under your auspices, and that the course and close of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of the people of the United States, and the respect of posterity.

The President left this place upon the 16th, and, upon the same day reached *Fredericktown*, the seat of justice for Frederick county, Maryland. He here reached a town, situated upon one of the tributary streams of the *Potomack*, upon the banks of which he was born. The citizens of this place welcomed the man "*the people delight to honour.*" They addressed him in the following terms :

## TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Frederick, just apprised of your arrival amongst them, hasten to offer you their warmest congratulations, on your safe return, thus far, from a Tour, performed from the highly laudable and patriotic motive of promoting your country's weal. They are also particularly gratified, that you have favoured them with a visit, as flattering as it was unexpected; and beg leave to offer you their best wishes for your private happiness, and prosperous discharge of your official duties. They will also be pleased with an increased gratification, if your arrangements will permit you to dine with them, and the citizens of Frederick, to-morrow, at three o'clock.

LAWRENCE BRENGLE, Mayor.

"To which the President made an appropriate verbal reply. He observed that he had undertaken the Tour for the purpose of informing himself as to the actual state of fortifications, &c. that he was now on his return from accomplishing that object. Public business demanding his immediate attention at Washington, he was under the necessity of declining the polite invitation of the citizens of Fredericktown to a public dinner, however much his private feelings might urge him to the acceptance of that mark of respect. He felt gratified that his tour had been attributed to the proper motive, the disposition to promote the prosperity of his country."

Upon the morning of the 17th September, the President commenced the day's travel which was to complete his extensive, interesting, laborious, and highly important Tour.

It excites no surprise that the passage of the Supreme Magistrate of a great people, inhabiting an extensive country, should raise the curiosity, and excite the admiration, and even the wonder of that portion of the people who occupy parts of it remote from the seat of government. It is *there* where the *power* of the ruler assumes the most imposing aspect—it is there where his character develops itself most impressively—it is there where he is most familiarly known. Ferdinand the VII. may be adored by the wretched peasants who reside at the base of the *Pyrenees*, and who drag out a miserable existence near the bay of *Biscay*. But how is he estimated at his *court*, where the inquisition is wielded as the weapon of his vengeance, and where he drags to the torture and the scaffold, the veterans who brough him from exile to his throne, and who still support him in his horribly abused power ?

The long absence of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, from *Washington*, elicited the ardent sparks of joy upon his return. His departure from that place left a vacuum in the political centre of the American Republic, like that which the exit of SAMUEL JOHNSON made in the modern literary world.

To use the language of one of the most finished scholars of later times, it “*left a vacuum which nothing beside, not only could not fill, but which nothing beside had any tendency to fill.*” His approach to this place, was hailed with that joy, with which children hail the approach of a beloved parent to the bosom of *his* beloved family. It shews that “*those who know him best, love him most.*” During his passage from Fredericktown to Washington, the people could do nothing but watch his movement



with silent admiration, blessing him in their hearts, as their political father, and in their hearts welcoming his return to the place he fills with so much dignity—the Chair of State.

He was thus received at Washington :

“ On Wednesday, (the 17th September,) just at the setting of the sun, the President arrived from his northern Tour, at the house prepared for the dwelling of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. On his approach to the District, he was met, a few miles from Georgetown, by the Mayor, and a deputation of citizens from that town, who welcomed his return. At the limits of the District, he was met by a cavalcade of citizens, from the District generally, on horseback, and in carriages, who were soon joined by a troop of horse from Alexandria, and a band of music, who escorted him to his dwelling in this city. On his approach to the lines of Georgetown, he was greeted by a national salute from a detachment of Georgetown artillery, which was responded by Fort Washington. On approaching his mansion, the President was received by the Marine Corps, under the command of Major Miller, with the honour due to his station. He dismounted at the door of his residence, and was received by many of his fellow citizens, who waited his arrival. Gen. J. P. Van Ness, delivered a verbal congratulation and welcome to the President, in behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia ; to which he gave a very affectionate reply, and adverted to objects and circumstances of his Tour ; spoke of the cordiality with which he was eve-

ry where received on his arduous Tour, and of the prosperity of the country, generally, through which he had travelled ; and expressed much satisfaction at the manifestation of a national feeling and attachment to the true principle of the constitution. After concluding, he retired, in the midst of the hearty cheers of the spectators, who immediately dispersed, and left him to that repose his fatigues required.

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to previous arrangement, the Mayor of the City of Washington, and the Members of the Board of Aldermen and of Common Council, waited on the President ; and BENJAMIN G. ORR, Esq. the Mayor, presented to him, in behalf of the City, the following address :

MR. PRESIDENT;

Your fellow citizens and neighbours cannot receive you amongst them after the interesting and useful Tour you have taken, without using the occasion to demonstrate their high respect and attachment.

The people, sir, in their undivided and unrestrained honours to their Chief Magistrate, have not only done justice to merit, but have done more : they have strengthened their government by spontaneous manifestations of their happiness and unanimity ; they have developed the highly interesting fact, that that system is best which interferes least with the rights inherent in every rational creature, and which secures the blessings of civilization, by the moral sense of the nation, more than by the coercive arm of the civil and military power.

In the Tour which you have just finished, we have sympathized with you in your fatigues, and exulted with you in the extraordinary demonstrations of the nation's love, which, though sometimes oppressive, are always grateful. Despotic rulers obtain the adulation

of slaves, whom, by their vices, they have made miserable ; but you, the choice of a free and enlightened people, receive assurances of approbation and esteem, from those you largely participate in rendering happy.

The pleasure which your return affords us, is augmented, by the consideration that we have now the opportunity of addressing you in the dwelling which the nation has once more prepared for the reception and accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. In these sentiments, the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council, cordially unite with the citizens of Washington, in tendering you the welcome of friendship, in the language of candor and in the fullness of affection and confidence.

To which the President returned the following reply :

*To the mayor, board of aldermen, and board of common council of the City of Washington.*

I cannot express, in sufficiently strong terms, the gratification which I feel in returning to the seat of government, after the long and very interesting Tour in which I have been engaged ; and I beg you to be assured that nothing can contribute more to dissipate the fatigue to which I have been exposed, than the very cordial reception which has been given me by my fellow-citizens and neighbours, of the city and district.

I shall always look back to the important incidents of my late Tour with peculiar satisfaction. I flatter myself that I have derived from it information which will be very useful in the discharge of the duties of the high trust confided to me ; and, in other respects, it has afforded me the highest gratification. In all that portion of our country, through which I have passed, I have seen, with delight, proofs the most conclusive, of the devotion of our fellow citizens to the principles of our free republican government, and to our happy union. The spontaneous and independent manner in which these sentiments were declared, by the great body of the people, with other marked circumstances attending

them, satisfied me that they came from the heart. United firmly in the support of these great, these vital interests, we may fairly presume that all difficulty on minor questions will disappear.

In returning to the city of Washington, I rejoice to find the public building, intended for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate, in a state to receive me, and to admit within it this friendly interview with you.

JAMES MONROE.

The President was now in the bosom of his friends, and surrounded by a cabinet harmonizing with him in his extensive views for advancing the individual happiness, the permanent interest and the national glory of his countrymen.

He resumed the exercise of the high functions of his Presidential office, with a knowledge of an extensive and important section of his native country, which he could not have acquired so perfectly as he had done in any mode but by personal observation. It can hardly be expected of any *man*, in any station, that he will wholly divest himself of local prepossessions, and personal attachments. It ought not to be hoped. It would be doing violence to our nature, to accomplish it, if it were possible. The visionary notion of the cosmopolite, which embraces the whole family of man as equally dear to him—which places the same estimation upon the Arab of Africa, the Hindoo of Asia, and the Cossack of Europe, as he does upon his own countrymen is so pregnant with absurdity, that it would disgrace the intellect of the lunatic. But that the whole family of the American Republic should love each other as brethren, is not only desirable, but it is practicable. It was the great *desideratum* of the sainted WASH-



INGTON—it was the ardent wish of the great JEFFERSON. The repeated declarations of JAMES MONROE, as well as his whole official conduct, from his minority to this period of his life, shows *his* wishes upon this subject. “Knowing,” (he says,) “*no difference between the just claims of one portion of our country and another, I consider it my duty to attend equally to the rights and interests of the whole. Incapable of discriminating between the rights and interests of the Eastern and Western sections of the Union ; and having no friendships to serve, or resentments to gratify, at the expense of the public welfare, I shall steadily pursue the objects most likely to secure them.*”

An entire union of sentiment, upon *political* subjects, is not to be expected among a people who think for themselves, read for themselves, and act for themselves. The sentiment, that “*the people are their own worst enemies,*” is not correct, as it relates to the *intelligent* citizens of our Republic. It may be true, as it relates to the uneducated and oppressed peasantry of Europe ; but here, thanks to the literary institutions of our country, we have no such peasantry. From the President, who fills the chair of state, to the humblest labourer, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, every one knows his rights, and *will not*, patiently, suffer oppression. Every citizen of the Republic possesses means of *some* information upon political subjects. Possessing this, he *reasons* for himself, and will not be dictated to, in regard to his opinions, by an imperious miser, or an aspiring demagogue. One consequence of this intelligence is. *political parties*, and they never will cease to exist in this country, until the paralyzing

effects of sottish ignorance shall have paved the road to despotic power. That erroneous opinions *may* be adopted, is without a question ; but "*errors of opinion will never become dangerous, as long as reason is left free to combat them.*"

The greatest danger arises from the apprehension that one *section* of the Republic may become hostile to another. It is against *this*, that the great men just mentioned, have raised their warning voices to their countrymen. The division of the Union, will be the destruction of the Republic. The bundled reeds can withstand the arm of the giant ; separately, they may be broken by the child.

Fears that arise from this source are greatly allayed by the increasing prevalence of a NATIONAL feeling.—Whatever may have been the effect of the second war for American Independence, upon different portions of the Republic, its termination did much to eradicate sectional prejudices. However diverse may be the pursuits or the interests of the different parts of the country, they may be made to produce mutual benefit. If that portion of the Union which lies *East* of the Alleghany, has a soil less productive than that upon the *West*, it is bounded upon an ocean, upon which many of her sons have found an home ; and enables them to be *carriers* of the immense productions of that region of fertility. The three great pillars of national wealth and national power—*Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce*, may be prosecuted in different *parts*, the advantages will redound to the benefit of the *whole*, and augment the greatness of the Republic.

The recent Tour of the President, a brief account

of which is now brought to a conclusion, has drawn from him his sentiments upon the great and important principles upon which our republic is constituted.—The numerous and elegant *Addresses* that were delivered to him upon his journey, may be considered as the deliberate opinion of the people in those parts of the country where they were presented. His *Answers* to them, although made upon the spur of the occasion, elicited from him the results of long experience, and called forth his opinions upon the great subjects upon which the vital interests of the republic depend.

It is sincerely to be hoped, that geographical distinctions, and local prepossessions will shortly cease to exist in our beloved Republic as it regards *opinions* ; that the *Virginian*, the *Tennessean*, the *Pennsylvanian* and *New-Englander*, will all embrace each other, as brethren of the same family, and greet each other as fellow citizens of the only real Republic, at this time, upon earth ; that, as the highest privileged people on the globe, we may unite our efforts to render the privileges we enjoy secure ; and that every American may exclaim, with an ancient patriot, when reflecting upon the blessing his country enjoyed, “ BE THEY PERPETUAL.”

The President's *first* Tour, having occupied him thro' the months of *June, July, August*, and half of *September*, 1817—having traversed the country in a course which compelled him to travel three thousand miles, he found, upon his return, that the business in the Executive Department required the most intent application. With the readiness with which an experienced and practical statesman discharges his duty, he arranged

the affairs of the Cabinet—and upon the last week in November, in the vicinity of *Washington*, the *Capital*, he visited *Fort Washington*, recently advanced toward perfection, for the defence of a place, which, in flagrant violation of the laws of civilized warfare, was partially destroyed in the *second* war between America and Great Britain. The citizens of *Alexandria*, (Col.) welcomed the President into the District, and their City, by every demonstration of respect which the civil and military powers *could* display, and thus *affectionately*, and patriotically addressed him.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The further prosecution of the important object of your late tour has brought you to our town. It is with pleasure that the mayor and common council of *Alexandria*, in behalf of themselves, and their fellow citizens, offer to you their cordial and respectful salutations upon your arrival among us. In you, sir, we behold not only the chief of the nation, but the executive magistrate of this district. Confiding in the purity of your intentions, and believing that the powers vested in you by the constitution, will be used with a due regard to the welfare of the people, whose dearest interests are entrusted to your paternal care, we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our sincere hope, that the auspicious circumstances which attended the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessings of our heavenly Father, under your direction, unite to promote the solid and permanent good of our beloved country. We feel every assurance that the peculiar interests and welfare of the district of *Columbia* will receive your attentive consideration, and that such measures will be recommended by you to congress, as are, in your opinion, best calculated to promote the prosperity of the district. With these sentiments we unite in our ardent wishes for your present and future



happiness, and that it may please the supreme Governor of the world so to guide you, that the course of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your fellow citizens, and the respect of future generations.

The President extemporaneously replied :

That he received with pleasure the kind attention of the town of Alexandria ; that from the circumstance of having known the town from his early youth, and entertaining a friendship for many of its inhabitants, the marks of kindness he now received could not fail to be agreeable to him : that the general interest and defence of the nation had been the object of his late Tour ; and, in the further prosecution of that object, his present visit was here, and to the neighbouring fort, on which the safety of the town seemed materially to depend ; that he considered the prosperity of the district, from having been made the seat of the general government, as becoming a subject of national concern, and that he felt every disposition to promote its interests, as far as he was enabled by the important situation to which his country had done him the honour to call him.

In the introductory part of this work, the President's INAUGURAL SPEECH was presented to the reader. I think it cannot better be concluded than by presenting to him the FIRST MESSAGE he transmitted to the *first* Congress assembled under *his* administration. In both of these STATE PAPERS, it will be discovered that our present Chief Magistrate is a man who will always say—  
“ FROM A JUST RESPONSIBILITY I SHALL NEVER SHRINK.”

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,*

*and of the House of Representatives :*

At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit.—Our free government, founded on the interests and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous, and highly important, it is our duty to unite, in grateful acknowledgments, to that omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain, and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded : by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service, on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel ; on Lake Ontario, more than one ; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two ; to be armed, each, with one cannon only ; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party ; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its de-

sire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides ; and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the Commissioners, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged, under the Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the Islands in the possession of each party before the late war, have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the Treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that Treaty, respecting the right of the United States, to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits, which had been secured by the Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negociation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain, the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negociation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor.

It has evidently been the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negociations suspended, and in this



the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that the government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathise in events which affected their neighbours. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict, along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them, any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations.—The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, freed from any obligation to,



or connection with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory, of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprize, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorised by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprize, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorised adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us; the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an early period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprize has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectional circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority what-

ever, which is not believed, have abused their trusts, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed, and orders have been accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested ; to inspire just sentiments in all persons in authority, on either side of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality ; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, and three distinguished citizens along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held ; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained ; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

With the Barbary states, and the Indian tribes, our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made

by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments embracing suitable provisions for fortifications, and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions and eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole, twenty-one millions and eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure, of two millions and seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred



and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object, after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue; after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorized expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the Department of War, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservation, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the states of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited



parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie into the Michigan Territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the State of Indiana and the Illinois Territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the States and Territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force of civilized population ; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of congress, whether other provision not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be

saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications, will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the West and South, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape, at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population; throughout the Union, will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise of their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them ; but that competition should operate in the first sale to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if looking forward to the rise in value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settle-

ment in such a manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the Consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to the improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with a freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our Constitution to the present time, amongst our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trusts with which I am now honoured, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject, all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required ; and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress ; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted.



In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel, to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the States the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, that the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony, which now manifests itself throughout our Union, promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favorable result. I think proper to suggest also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge amongst our fellow citizens, throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume, that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when the subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that



the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced, and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodation should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the attorney-general ; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to these objects, will be amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed, that among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost : indeed, so long already has been the

interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that, however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall, nevertheless, be attentive to events, and should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burthens, as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1817.

Without alluding to the distinct subjects embraced in the preceding Message, it may, unhesitatingly be said, that it is a State Paper, which will always unite the sentiments of the world in admiration of the writer of it ; and excite the envy of all mankind, except the citizens of the American Republic, who participate in the blessings therein described. The sovereigns of

the Eastern world, when they meet *their* councils, address them with an exultation at their victories over a rival nation ; or in depression, at the diminution or destruction of their own power. At one time they boast of victories over humanity—at another, they wrest from the degraded peasant the last pittance of his hard earnings, to enable them to gain other victories over humble and degraded man. The food that is necessary for the sustenance of the labouring poor, is ravished from them to supply the army and the navy ; and the oblivious draught, which for a season, makes them forget their oppressors and their oppressions, is torn from them in the same way, and for the same purpose.

A momentary survey of *Europe*, (for we scarcely think of *Asia* and *Africa* when contemplating the ‘ *scene of man*,’) will show the difference between the situation of man, equally entitled to rights with ourselves, in that continent and in our beloved *America*.

When Russians, Prussians, Germans and Englishmen, utter the piteous groans of misery, they are directed to gaze upon the various stars and different “ orders” that decorate the bodies of their generals. The abused power of princes, has perverted the beautiful order of nature, and man seems to have lost the rank assigned him by the wisdom of the Creator.

The contrast produced to this gloomy picture by the American Republic, is one of the most striking in the civilized world. The President’s Message is not that glowing *representation* which contradicts *reality*. Its truth is acknowledged by Americans with gratitude—by Europeans with astonishment. We have a population, well educated, well fed, and well protected. We

can hardly be said to have a standing army ; but we have eight hundred thousand militia, disciplined and armed, which costs the republic nothing. At a moment's warning, when war is declared, they are converted from *citizens* to *soldiers* to defend their home. In peace, they again become *citizens*. With a treasury overflowing, we pay no taxes. PERPETUITY TO OUR REPUBLIC.

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THE  
*SECOND TOUR*  
OF  
JAMES MONROE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
IN 1818.

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THE determination of the President, soon after his election, to explore the extensive Republic, over which he has presided, and still presides with such universal popularity, excited the undivided pleasure of his fellow citizens. His first Tour carried him through a large and very important section of the American Republic. The plain and unostentatious manner in which he travelled—the unaffected and dignified manner in which he received and reciprocated the civilities bestowed upon him—the interesting and impressive manner in which he answered the numerous addresses delivered—the deep interest he manifested in the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial, and Mechanical interests of the people, all tended to increase the pleasure of an interview between a great Magistrate and the citizens of a great Republic.

The primary object, however, of his *first* Tour, was to devise the best possible mode of defending the

extensive *sea-board* and *frontier* of the northern and eastern states. A sanguinary war had recently exposed them to the ravages of a powerful, an insolent, and in many respects, a barbarous foe. *Naval demonstrations* had clearly evinced the necessity of strong fortifications in our harbours, and a regular line of military posts upon our frontiers. The President, having been himself a distinguished soldier in the war of the revolution, could view the country with the eye of a soldier; being accompanied by the accomplished Gen. SWIFT, the then Chief Engineer in the American army, he availed himself of his military science in determining the places which formed the most proper military sites. But although this was his primary object, his capacious mind embraced within its excursive range every great subject connected with the permanent interest of his beloved country. As a scholar he viewed the progress of the higher branches of literature, and saw a portion of citizens who in the eastern world, are called *the peasantry*, subject to the capricious whims of imperious landlords, and the extortions of profligate governments. He there saw them FREEMEN, owners of the soil they cultivated, and enjoying the blessings of a mild and equal government.

After completing this laborious and interesting Tour, the President returned to the seat of government, where he soon after met the grand council of the Republic, and presented to them his *first* Message, already inserted.

Devoting himself to the important duties devolved upon him by his high office, he spent the succeeding winter and spring at the seat of government.

Soon after the conclusion of the interesting session of Congress in 1817—18, and after arranging the important affairs of the Cabinet, the President, in pursuance of his determination to explore every portion of the Republic, where it was practicable, and where it was most exposed to the naval and military forces of our enemies, prepared to survey the CHESAPEAKE bay, and to explore the country lying upon its extensive shores.

About the 20th May, 1818, he left the seat of government, and proceeded to *Annapolis*, the political capital of the state of Maryland. He was accompanied by the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary at War, the Hon. BENJAMIN CROWNINGSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy, and other gentlemen of distinction.

In no respect does our country present a more striking difference from others, than in the course pursued by our Rulers in elevated stations. I need not repeat what was said in the few remarks introductory to the first Tour, published soon after it was ended; but the admiration of our countrymen cannot too often, nor too highly be excited, by calling their attention to the unceasing assiduity with which our President, and the members of the Cabinet discharge the duties assigned them by the Constitution and the Government. What the Rulers of other nations do by *agents*, our Rulers do *themselves*. The President and the heads of two departments, leave their residences to determine the best mode of defending a section of the union peculiarly exposed to the incursions of a naval force, and which had recently felt the necessity of more efficient defence.

The citizens of Annapolis, remembering the splendid manner in which the President was received every



where through his *first* Tour, were determined not to be excelled in civility, or hospitality, by their Northern and Eastern brethren. A splendid public dinner was given him, at which Chancellor KILTY presided. The following Address was delivered.

TO JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, beg leave to welcome you on your arrival ; to express the satisfaction which your visit to the Metropolis of Maryland has occasioned, and to offer any assistance in their power, for accomplishing the object of it.

Many of the inhabitants recollect your residence amongst them as a member of congress in the year 1783, since which your public duties have called you to other states, and other climes.

The rigour of the season at that time was unfavorable to a view of the situation of the place and its surrounding waters, the prospect of which is now expanded and embellished by the military establishments erected by the United States, which of course will come within your observation.

They avail themselves of the first opportunity that has occurred of offering their congratulations on your election to the highest office in the gift of our free and happy country, and of testifying their sense of the wisdom and firmness which have since marked your administration.

A continued course of arduous and useful services in our revolutionary struggle, and since in various important trusts, had led the people to anticipate such a result, at the same time that they pointed to the most appropriate reward.

They conclude by expressing their best wishes for your health and happiness—their attachment to you as Chief Magistrate of the union, and their respect for your public, and private character.

J. RANDALL, Mayor.

May 23, 1818.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council  
of the City of Annapolis.*

FELLOW CITIZENS—In performing a duty imposed on me by the principles of our excellent constitution, which I have undertaken, at least with zeal, to give all the effect in my power, to the salutary purposes of the laws providing for the public defence, it is very gratifying to me, to have found it consistent with that duty, to make a visit to this metropolis, and I beg you, and my other fellow citizens, its inhabitants, to accept my grateful acknowledgment, for the kind reception given me.

In recurring to the period of 1783, when congress held their session here, you bring to view, incidents in the highest degree important. It was then, and here, after a long and arduous struggle, which secured our independence, that the treaty of peace was ratified. It was then, and here, that the illustrious commander of our revolutionary armies, after performing services, which a grateful country can never forget, nor time ob-

literate, restored his commission to the authority from whom he had received it. To me these events, so profoundly interesting to all, were peculiarly imposing and impressive. It was then, in very early life that I commenced my career in the national councils, in which I have since so long continued. To meet again, so many of those who were present at those great events, some of whom, were parties to them, affords me the highest gratification.

For the good opinion which you have been pleased to express of my conduct, in the various trusts committed to me, since, by my country, I have all the sensibility which such sentiments ought to inspire in the mind of one, who considers the approbation of his fellow citizens, the best reward which he can receive for his services.

In performing the duty which brought me here, I shall be happy to receive the aid which you have offered, and in whatever situation I may hereafter be placed, I shall always entertain for your prosperity and happiness, the most unfeigned solicitude.

JAMES MONROE.

The town of Annapolis, although small, has many attractions. It is delightfully situated upon the south bank of the beautiful river *Severn*, about two miles above its entrance unto the Chesapeake bay. It has a state house, an Episcopal and a Methodist church, and many handsome private residences. It has but little pretensions to commercial consequence; indeed *Baltimore* commands almost the whole trade upon this immense bay.

But although this town, in regard to extent of business or population, does not rank with the great towns in the Republic, it will always be remembered for two of the most interesting events that have occurred in the history of our country. It was here the Treaty of Peace, by which *Great Britain* acknowledged the Independence of the *American Republic*, was ratified.

The other event would call forth reflections sufficient to fill a volume. The history of the world is pregnant with examples of men, who, professing devotion to their country, and love to their countrymen, have roused them to the resistance of abused power, and led them to victory and glory : and then have assumed despotic power themselves. The limits of this work precludes the extent to which instances would enlarge it.

It was reserved for the "OLD CONGRESS" of 1783, and the people of Annapolis to witness a far different scene. It was reserved for them to behold a war-worn veteran—the idol of the revolutionary soldiery—the man who had a monument erected in every American's bosom—who *might* have put himself upon a throne, had he wished it,—come forward in all the majestic dignity of a virtuous Republican, and surrender back to Congress, the power with which they had invested him.

The President, with his suite, very minutely examined the waters near Annapolis, in regard to their fitness for a naval depot.

He here embarked upon the bosom of the CHESA-PEAKE.

This is the largest bay yet discovered in the *known*



world. The waters of the Atlantic enter it between Cape *Henry* and Cape *Charles*. The waters of the *Potomac*, *Rappahannoc*, *York*, *James*, *Patuxent*, *Severn*, *Palapsco*, *Gunpowder*, and *Susquehanna*, from the fertile, picturesque, and beautiful country lying west of it ; and those of the *Elk*, *Chester*, *Choptank*, *Nanticoke*, *Wicomico*, and *Pocomoke*, which water the country lying East of it. It is one of the most important of the inland waters in the Republic.

It would fill pages to recount the events that have taken place upon its bosom and upon its shores. It cannot here be done. The President, after examining every portion of it, with a view of determining upon the best mode of defending it, proceeded to *Norfolk* in *Virginia*, where he was received upon June 7th, in a manner worthy of *Virginia* elegance and hospitality.

In the President, they recognized a native citizen, whom "*the people delight to honour.*" He was addressed as follows :

#### TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—The opportunity which enables the court and common council of the borough of *Norfolk*, to offer you their congratulations, affords an indulgence no less pleasing to their personal sensibilities, than gratifying to their national pride.

Living under a government most happily adapted to secure and diffuse political liberty, and to give protection to civil and religious immunities, it is above all, our peculiar boast, that we enjoy these blessings without alloy—without insult or injury to a rational and enlightened sense of equal justice. The people of the old

world, enamored of the artificial pageantry of crowns and coronets, pay obsequious homage to the arbitrary distinctions of hereditary rank, and adventitious birth. The genius of our republican constitution, invests the chief executive magistrate, with the real grandeur of exalted virtue, and the homage he receives, is the pure reward of acknowledged public worth, consecrated by the unbiassed and unerring verdict of the public will.

A life devoted from early youth to the service of your country, and illustrated by the distinguished part you have taken in various prominent scenes, may justly challenge, sir, the honours conferred by your recent elevation to the presidential seat—And the vivid demonstrations of unaffected joy, which have attended your tour through the states, bear ample testimony, that the spotless tenor of your private character, has established a claim, equally estimable and gratifying in the endearing affections of the people.

A resolute adherence to the principles avowed in your inaugural message, cannot fail to impart continued stability and vigor to our free institutions, as far as depends upon a zealous and faithful discharge of your executive functions—And, that a firm, liberal and comprehensive policy, the result of matured experience, invigorated by an enlightened and ardent patriotism, will secure to your administration, an enviable rank in our national annals, an impartial review of your whole public conduct, does not allow us to entertain a doubt.

The personal attention, Sir, which you have thought proper to bestow on the measures adopted by the general government, for the defence of our inland frontier, and sea coast, and the establishment of naval arsenals,

confidently assures us, that our country will reap the full benefit of these measures from your extended observation, practical knowledge, and judicious discrimination.—Tried in the conflict which achieved our liberties, the large share you bore in the late eventful struggle, to preserve them inviolate, attested your valuable services, your distinguished virtue, and sleepless devotion to the common cause. These high claims to the public confidence and gratitude, derive fresh lustre from your earnest solicitude to entrench and secure the momentous interests committed to you, by a prompt and vigorous application of the national resources.—With great pride and pleasure, sir, we perceive in the efforts you are making, our best security from foreign violence; and should the mad ambition, the hatred and jealousy of other governments, again call forth the martial energies of this young republic, we shall have abundant cause to appreciate that precaution, which employs the calm of peace to arrest and disarm the shock of war.

In behalf of the citizens of Norfolk, we tender you a cordial welcome among us—We most sincerely trust, Sir, that the harmony which reigns through the union, may be uninterrupted—that our beloved country may ever continue under the favoring smile of Providence, to experience the salutary fruits of mild government and equal laws—and that the close of your political career, may be gladdened by the most precious of all earthly consolations—that of having done your duty.

JOHN E. HOLT, *Mayor*.

*The President's Answer.*

*To John E. Holt, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk.*

SIR--No object is more interesting to the United States than the adoption of a judicious system of defence, and the establishment and construction of such fortifications as may be found necessary for the security of our maritime and inland frontier. Such a system, well executed, may prevent wars, and it cannot fail, should wars become inevitable, to mitigate their calamities. The attention of congress has been wisely directed to this great object, and ample funds have been provided for it. It is my duty to exert my utmost efforts to give it effect; on these efforts my country may rely.

It is our felicity to live under a government capable of securing to us, by a wise, honest and efficient exercise of its powers, all the blessings of which civil society is susceptible. While the movement of the government in all its branches, corresponds with the great and sublime principles on which it is founded, no citizen will ever have cause to complain that any of his rights have been violated. Happily, this faithful and harmonious movement is placed beyond the reach of danger.—Deriving all its power from the people, it must be administered for their advantage, while the people continue to be virtuous, well informed, and attentive to their interest. It is a cause of heartfelt satisfaction to us all, and of grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Creator of the world, that the operations of our government, have fully confirmed all the most flattering anticipations that were indulged in its favor.

To the support of these great principles my whole



life has been devoted. My conduct, in many high and important trusts, is known to my country. If it has given me any claim to the confidence of my fellow-citizens, I feel that they have not been unmindful of it. The same principles and zeal, which you have approved in the review which you have taken of the past, will continue to animate me in future.

For the kind reception which you have given me, on behalf of the citizens of Norfolk, I beg you to tender to them my sincere thanks, with my best wishes for their prosperity and welfare.

JAMES MONROE.

Norfolk is situated upon Elizabeth river. It is very advantageously calculated for the prosecution of foreign trade, and with the different states. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

The President, having accomplished the principal object of his Tour; the survey of the Chesapeake Bay, and the adjoining country, commenced his return to the seat of government through the interior of Virginia. He every where received the most affectionate and respectful demonstrations of attachment. Although, in the President we see the political head of twenty-two sovereign, independent, and confederated states, equally solicitous for the happiness of the whole; and as he had declared—“ *Knowing no difference between the just claims of one portion of our country and another ;*” yet it is impossible to be divested of the *natural* attachment which is felt in every generous bosom, for the land of our nativity. In JAMES MONROE, the people of Virginia recognized a *native* citizen—and one who had been

called to fill the highest offices in the government of the state. In the people of Virginia *he* saw his neighbours and former associates, with whom he had sustained the most interesting connections in political life.

The President passed through the state, delighted and imparting delight ; a state that yields to none in the union, in genuine patriotism—a state that has produced the most brilliant constellation of Scholars, Statesmen, and Heroes—a state that has blessed the Republic with a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a MADISON and a MONROE.

The President arrived at Washington upon the 17th June, where he was received, as upon his return from his first Tour, with the most enthusiastic pleasure. He resumed the arduous and important duties of his office, with increasing knowledge of his country and its interests.

At the conclusion of the account of the *first* Tour of the President, I have inserted his first Message to Congress ; and think I can in no way impart so much value to this brief narrative of his *second* Tour, as by incorporating into it his *second* Message.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives :*

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten

the burthen, inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant ; commerce has flourished ; the revenue has exceeded the most favourable anticipation, and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honourable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain, will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the United States at London, was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them ; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend, and provide in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit that prompted it ; and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of

the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens ; and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London ; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negociation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session.— The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliations, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it ; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy, which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been



obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of these provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves, how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shews the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country, had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little popula-

tion of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was, in a great measure, derelict, and the object of cupidity, to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States ; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effects of this unlawful combination, was not confined to the ocean ; the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity, the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages, themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time,

from her treasury, for their losses of spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government has been repeatedly apprised ; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it she would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit beyond which, this spirit of amity and forbearance can, in no instance, be justified. If it was proper, to rely on amicable negotiation, for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected

title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and a duty imposed on the Executive by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens of every age, and both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively, that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound by treaty, to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line, would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigour to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it is true, was not adopted



in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it, because, in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state that the governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in these measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government, and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter the Floridas, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that

he should fail in his object ; that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resources on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied in making the war. As all the documents, relating to this occurrence, will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson, to take these posts, were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it becomes the government to pursue. As there was reasons to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts, Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person duly authorized to receive it ; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates, that they should not be protected, even there ; yet the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candour her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it ; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of instructions to the commanding general : of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie : and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government ; and of the Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war which has so long prevailed between Spain, and the provinces of South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the Commissioners, recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.



It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810: that the Banda Oriental, the Entre Reos, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fee, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the Ministers of Spain to the allied powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorises a hope, that the calamities of the war will be



confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject founded on all the information we have been able to obtain, there is a good cause to be satisfied with the course hitherto pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude that it is proper to adhere to it, especially, in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent. stock and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue which has accrued from the customs during the same period amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions.—The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year; and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that, although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last

session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual developement of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all the relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandize for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest, have assumed greater activity, and although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection, is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the dispatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and, in some instances, considerable progress has been made; in compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner, the parts of the coast therein desig-

nated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depots. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper Department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great and Little Osages north of the White river ; with the tribes in the state of Indiana ; with several tribes within the State of Ohio, and the Michigan Territory ; and with the Chickasaws ; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choc-taws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri ; and at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained, that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to



the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness in sentiment, and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the control of the United States over them, should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing, with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.



I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union ; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no axample, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigour are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation, will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force and a greater freedom of action within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow : our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and for foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased ; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic states will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other, will

be found bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this District, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the Constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases, directly on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interests of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the District, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the greater blessings with which our country has been favored, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us, then, unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

JAMES MONROE.

November 17, 1818.

Let the people of the American Republic read this Message, and rejoice in the goodness of Providence, and the wisdom of their Rulers, for the blessings they enjoy.

The approbation bestowed upon the immortal Hero of *Tohopcka* and *New Orleans*, was what might be expected from a man who "*views the whole ground.*" To JAMES MONROE, is the Republic indebted for the acquisition of *Louisiana*, and of consequence the *Mississippi*, by the masterly diplomatic skill of that Statesman. To ANDREW JACKSON is it indebted for the defence of the country by the *sword*, which was acquired by *negociation*. While America has *such* men to secure their rights in the Cabinet, and *such* men to defend them in the field, she has nothing to fear from abroad or at home. May a succession of such men continue to arise with our rising Republic, and through unborn generations transmit unimpaired, the unparalleled blessings we enjoy.















